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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..........5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..........25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..........$10 00.
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VOL. VII.---NO. 11. WEEKLY EDITION. JANUARY 15, 1870.

ALONE.

Oh that a wind would call
From the depths of the leafless wood!
Oh that a voice would fall
On the ear of my solitude!
Far away is the sea,
With its sound and its spirit-tone:
Over it white clouds flee,
But I am alone, alone.

Straight and steady and tall
The trees stand on their feet!
Fast by the old stone wall
The moss grows green and sweet;
But my heart is full of fears,
For the sun shines far away;
And they look in my face through tears,
And the light of a dying day.

And my heart was glad last night
As I pressed it with my palm;
Its throb was airy and light
As it sang some spirit-psalm;
But it died away in my breast
As I wandered forth to-day—
As a bird sat dead on its nest,
While others sang on the spray.

Oh weary heart of mine,
Is there ever a truth for thee?
Will ever a sun out-shine
But the sun that shines on me?
Away, away through the air
The clouds and the leaves are blown;
And my heart hath need of prayer,
For it sitteth above, alone.

—[From "Robert Falconer," by George MacDonald.

MINNA'S BETROTHAL.

It was toward the middle of February, 183-. Whether it was really necessary or not, I do not remember; but I wanted to take the night diligence from Corkum to Nimeguen. My friends were unanimous in their opinion that it was a risky thing. I was obstinate, however, and went.

The queer names I have just mentioned, may give the reader some clew to the queer country where I was traveling. A strange country indeed, Holland!—a continued conquest over the grim North Sea, made up of polders and dikes and canals and marshes, with two or three stout rivers, now and then making sad inroads when the Alpine and Vosgen snows begin to melt, and carry more water than the honest Dutchman can swallow. Holland!—a queer country, but with a stanch and thrifty population, magnificent butter, cheese, and veal gorgeous tulips and hyacinths, and the prettiest, freshest, loveliest girls you can imagine.

Well, I mounted the diligence—a clumsy, heavy-laden thing, with four stout horses—the voerman cracked his whip, and off we started.

Not at railroad speed: in Holland things go slowly, but rather surely. And there was very good reason why we should not hurry.

You have never been in Holland? No? Well! Imagine a vast extent of alluvial soil, formed by the successive deposits of three rivers—the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt; on this deposit the boisterous North Sea has made severe inroads at several times. While swelling old Lake Flevus into a gulf, dignified by the name of Zuyder Zee, it threw up its own bottom-sand on the western coast, and formed a barrier to its own encroachments in the so-called *duinen*. The rest of the coast was, by herculean labor, inclosed with huge sea-dikes. And thus—the salt water being taken care of—there remained only the winter flow of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt to be guarded against. Dikes run along all these rivers. They are high, and broad at bottom, though on top scarcely wide enough to afford the crossing of two carriages; and the track in Holland is, on that account, perhaps, *very* narrow: not more than four feet wide.

In short, the whole country is, with few exceptions, lower than the ocean—lower than the beds of the rivers—and kept dry and above water by thousands of water-mills.

And now, knowing what a Dike is, you can further imagine it to be high enough to enable you to look into the chimneys of the many houses built alongside. On our right, we had the extensive plain called Maes-en-waal, lying between the two rivers; on our left, the river, carrying ice, and swelled so as to reach within a few inches of the summit of the dikes. Woe to the place where there is a weak spot—where the water begins to ooze through. It soon makes a gap, and then a break; and, with irresistible force, the waters rush into and overflow all—oftentimes sweeping away houses, barns, every thing, and converting the whole country into a vast lake.

This was the last trip the sturdy *voerman* of the diligence intended to make, as rumors had warned him of several threatened *doorbreeks*, but he thought he could manage to reach his home at Nimeguen; and, with three passengers only, he had started on his perilous way. Of the three passengers, one was a gentleman who, by his three-cornered hat, white cravat, and dark cloak, seemed a *Domine*: he had ensconced himself in the corner of the back seat. On the middle seat was a young girl, apparently belonging to the class of servants. I usually occupied the middle seat; and this time, especially, was satisfied that it was the *best* seat in the diligence.

But if you have never been in Holland, how shall I describe to you the various costumes of the middle class? The sturdy maid of North Brabant, with her dark hair pressing through the broad flounce that trims her snow-white bonnet; the good-natured, healthy, *Gelderschmeid* with her flaxen hair and square head-covering with fluted rim; the rather prudish-looking maid of the Hague and Leyden, with her neat *cornetje*, so very neat, and encasing a pretty face in a rim of fluted lace—somewhat reminding one of Mary Stuart; and last, not least, the proud and Juno-like forms of the maidens of Friesland, so beautifully molded, of a complexion which England's aristocracy might envy, but could scarcely equal, and dressed in gowns of soft, but pleasing colors, over which a tunic descends, of different, but always harmonious shades. Strangely enough, the gorgeous, golden hair is carefully hidden; a snow-white veil of finest lace covers the beautiful head, and, hanging down over the shoulders, is tightened round the temples by a diadem of golden plates. No need of artifice to enhance that beauty. It is in the blood—in the race; in the pure and stately countenance, with its blue eye, its rosy cheeks, its small and snow-white teeth, its veined neck and arms—often bare. It is in the gait, in the gesture, in the smile, whose very frankness and purity rebuke the faintest suggestion of evil.

The middle seat belonged to such a being as I have described. I was then twenty-three; and the reader can now understand why I felt satisfied with my seat.

The two lanterns outside the stage threw sufficient light inside to distinguish a profile, and my youthful imagination easily filled up whatever the gloomily burning lanterns left in the dark. The first few minutes passed in silence. The night was dark and snowy; and when once on the dike, the *voerman* drove very slowly. The gentleman behind me looked rather assiduously out of the window, then resumed his recumbent position. I myself felt somewhat nervous, but at last I ceased to mind the fast or slow driving, and actually became accustomed to the sombre roar of a swollen river, carrying ice, and now and then coming within the neighborhood of our wheels.

I now took an accurate survey of my interesting neighbor. Unmoved—looking neither to the right nor to the left—she had been leaning her lovely head on her right hand. I sat on the left side; so I could see her downcast face. The eyes were moist. From time to time I thought I saw a tear dropping in the handkerchief which she held, with the left hand in her lap. Now and then I heard a suppressed sigh. I began to speculate. But from speculation I came at last to a desire for investigation.

"*Lieve meiske*," said I, with the freedom allowed in those countries; "what is the matter?"

"*Niets, Mynheer, niets*," she said, resuming an erect position, and wiping her eyes with her handkerchief.

"Are you afraid?" said I, drawing a little nearer.

"O no, *Mynheer*, O no," she said, looking full in my face, with such a brave innocency that impulse overcame good sense, and I took her little hand, and pressing it softly, said:

"What is it, then, *lieve kind*? Tell me."

At this moment, I felt a slight touch on my right shoulder; and turning round, came face to face with the *Domine* of the back seat, who, leaning over, smiled kindly, and said: "I can tell you that better than this *arme kind*"—motioning me, at the same time, to my corner; and, smiling blandly, he added, after I had resumed my proper position: "we can not sleep, anyhow, on this dreadful road. I'll tell it you, *Mynheer*."

I think I was at that moment a little embarrassed. Was the tap on my shoulder a reproof—an assertion of authority, which my youthful blood felt inclined to question? But the kind smile which accompanied the last words of my *Domine*—a smile so expressive of genuine, unconscious benevolence—shamed my sensitive selfishness; and answering with a smile of quiet expectation, I waited for the promised explanation of my companion's grief.

So we were all smiling—all except one, and I don't know but I perceived a little twitch in her pretty mouth when I resumed my corner—smiling, in spite of the dreadful night, and the rolling ooze on that horrible dike.

"You remember," began the *Domine*, "that terrible flood of 1823, when the sea-dikes gave way, and Friesland and Groningen were flooded by the ocean?"

I *did* remember it; for, though only twelve or thirteen years old, that calamity had made its impression.

"Well, in that flood, the whole family of Arn Sirtema perished, save one, a little child of three summers [the *Domine* was poetic.] Carried in her wooden cradle, she was found by one of his neighbors, adopted as their own child, and she was a goodly young *meiske* of about fourteen when I made her acquaintance. I had been called to Harlingen, and my good wife wished a nice little nurse to take care of her first baby. I am married, *Mynheer*."

"*Natuurlijk!*" said I, somewhat impatiently.

"Well, I met Steenstra, the honest dairyman who had adopted Minna, and said: 'Give her to us; we will take care of her as of our own. I'll send her to school, and teach her myself; and you know my *vrouw*.' 'Well,' said he, 'it is not to every one I would give *that* girl *Domine*; she is a pearl, a jewel, a—'—he did not know what more to say. He had tears in his eyes. 'Minna,' said he, calling her, 'Minna, *Domine zal je vader zyn wil je?*'

"The dear child looked a moment with tearful eyes; then looked up to me—such a look, *Mynheer*, as I shan't never forget! I put out my two hands, for I did love the child; and coming to me, she put hers in mine, and, joining them, bent her little head over them, and wept."

The *Domine* stopped. Looking up, I saw that he had tears in his eyes.

"*Excuseer me, Mynheer*," said he; and holding out his right hand over the back of the middle seat, he continued, "was it not so, Minna?—was it not so?"

Minna took his hand in hers, and laid her soft cheek on it, and kissed it, saying, simply, "*Lieve, lieve, Domine!*"

"Well," continued he, resuming his composure, "since that time Minna has been as one of my family. From Harlingen I was called to Bommel. While there, I made the acquaintance of Gys Veldman, a very well-to-do farmer—a widower without children. Visiting him often with my wife and family, he took such a liking to Minna, that one day he said to me: '*Domine*, let that *lieve meiske* stay awhile with me; it will do me so much good, and you might spare her sometime. She looks a little pale, *Domine*; don't you think so yourself? And——'"

The stage stopped; and looking out, we saw before us, on the dike, some dozen torches, and a crowd of men working with spade and shovel, and carrying bundles of brushwood. In the meantime, the *voerman* was talking with two men, who had come to us. Though they spoke in an undertone, I could hear one of them say: "If you wait a moment, you may pass here, but I am sure you can not pass Bommel; for there, just above Veldman's place, it is sure to break through."

"Well, we don't know," said the other; "it may not be so bad as that."

"Why, man, they've been working all the afternoon, and can not keep the water back. The dike is rotten, man—rotten, I tell you—you can't pass it with your heavy stage."

"Well," said the *voerman*, "*in God's naam*, I'll leave the stage on the dike near Veldman's, and may God help us."

He cracked his whip, but faintly, and on a very slow trot approached the working men. Then he stopped, while the men cried, "Stop at Veldman's; there will be a break above."

The *Domine* resumed his seat, and wrapping himself a little closer in his cloak, he continued: "As I said, *Mynheer*, Veldman wished Minna to stay some time with him. She did so willingly; and, as her health improved, and the old man became very much attached to her, she remained with him over a year, when I received a call to Corkum, and she accompanied us. But the little thing had left a good portion of her heart at Veldman's. Shall I tell it, Minna?"

"*Och, ja Domine*," answered she, resting her pretty head again on her right hand; "it is no shame to love *ein brave jongen*."

"No Minna, no," said the *Domine*: "and he is a *brave jongen*, indeed. A nephew of Veldman's, *Mynheer*, whom he loves as his own son. Well, from him we got, this morning, a letter—or, rather, Minna got one. He writes her very often, and such long letters! Is it not so, Minna?"

Minna smiled faintly. She was in deep distress, and the *Domine's* well-meant joke could not rouse her. The wind blew hard, the ice crashed, and, looking out, I thought I could see the water oozing over the dike.

"'Uncle is taken very ill,' said he. 'He begs *Domine* to come and see him—perhaps for the last time—and says he would give any thing to see Minna once more.' Well, *Mynheer*, if I have tempted Providence by going this night, I did it with a good intention——"

We heard a distant roar behind us—like far-off thunder. Looking out, we could see the torches moving swiftly along the dike.

"It has broken through!" said the *Domine*: "we just passed in time. God is good! Poor, poor Veldman! At any rate, we shall see him."

At this moment the stage stopped. The *voerman* cried out to us:

"Get out; here is Veldman's house. I can not leave the horses. I'll stay on the dike. God help me and my poor team!"

We went out. The stage had stopped near a descent leading to Veldman's farm, about three hundred yards distant. I offered my arm to Minna, but she took the *Domine's*, and seemed to cling to him with the security of a child resting on her father's strong arm. They led the way. I followed, and could not help admiring the energetic step of that faithful minister, who risked his life to answer the summons of a dying friend.

The moon—not quite full—cast a lurid glare over the sky. As our pathway turned to the right, the full length of the dike came in view, and in the distance I could see the water gushing down, and already forming an extensive lake. It was clear that in a few hours it would reach the house of Veldman; but the break *above* was the great danger—which, however, seemed less probable, on account of the break below.

We reached the farm-house. It was built of brick, and had a solid appearance. Through a small flower-garden, we came to the open door. A young man came out, and taking the *Domine's* hand with both of his, said, in a suppressed tone, "*Dank je, Domine; dank je!*"—when he took Minna in his arms, and pressed what seemed to me a very solid kiss on her cheek, and held her long, and said, "*Lieve, lieve Minna; dank je, dank je!*" Then he saw me, and said, half smiling: "*Rouw weer, Mynheer; rouw weer!*" Rough weather, it was, indeed!

We followed him in-doors. It was a large hall-room. A brick fire of turf burned in a chimney, of which the mantel was more than two yards square. The floor was laid with flag-stones; the walls lined with close, pretty, square, porcelain-looking, glazed tiles of Dordrecht, each having a picture in blue. On a large table in the middle of the room stood a lamp, not at all artistic, having the form of a miniature light-house, the flame burning briskly, but with a considerable amount of smoke. The huge chimney mantel was lined with a row of bright, shining tin plates.

Opposite the entrace, in the chimney corner, we saw old Veldman, reclining in a large arm-chair, his feet covered with white woolen stockings, resting on a foot-*stoof*—a square wooden box, warmed by a glimmering turf-coal inside. He was dressed in a huge blue waistcoat, and his gray head was covered with the national *slaap-muts*—a sort of woolen night-cap.

As soon as we came in, he lifted his right hand, but let it drop. "*Kan niet, Domine!*" said he, with a sad smile. The *Domine* took his large, square hand in both of his own, and said:

"*Lieve Veldman, wat is 't?—wat is 't?*"

"Don't know," said he, slowly; "felt strange this morning early. Said to Hans, 'Write to *Domine*.' He got in time for the stage to take the letter."

Then the old man heaved a deep sigh, closed his eyes, and seemed unconscious; while Minna, with woman's instinctive tact, busied herself about him, kissing him, and rubbing his temples with her handkerchief, saturated with cologne—an article inseperable to most Dutch maidens. Hans had retired to the corner of the room, and spoke in an undertone with the *Domine*.

A thundering crash startled us. The roar of tumbling waters came from *above!*

"It has broken!" cried Hans, "now for the old man!" He had already seized the invalid by the shoulders and cast a significant glance at me. I took hold of the lower limbs. Already the water gushed over the floor; but, with steady grasp, Hans led the way through an inner door to a staircase. Up he went and I followed. We landed on the second story—partly a garret, partly rooms. He deposited the old man near the gable window, rushed down stairs, fetched the arm-chair, lifted him in, rested his feet on a bundle of bagging, then looked round for Minna. She stood already near Veldman—she seemed to think only of him—while the *Domine*, somewhat agitated, went to the window, opened it, and, after looking awhile, shut it again, saying:

"Terrible! the water is all over, and I can see it rise."

Hans crossed his arms, and seemed intently listening. In the meantime, the *Domine* took Veldman's drooping hand, and whispered in his ear, "Veldman! Veldman! *vriend* Veldman!"

The invalid opened his eyes, and after some fruitless attempts, said, "*De kist, de kist.*"

Hans at once put his hand in the old man's ample pocket, took out a bunch of keys, selected one, went to a corner of the garret, dragged a middle-sized chest toward the window, opened it and by the bright moonlight—which at last had pierced the cloudy sky—took out a package lying uppermost, and held it up before the old man.

He nodded slightly with his head, and looked at the *Domine*, who seemed to understand him; took the package from Hans, and read aloud the superscription: "*Laatste wil Van Gysbert Veldman.*" The old man smiled faintly, and pointed to Minna.

"He wants you to take care of it," said Hans to Minna, who, somewhat terror-stricken, with tearful eyes, took the package, and mechanically put it in her pocket.

The old man looked to the *Domine*, then to Hans, then to Minna, then to the *Domine* again.

"Ah" said the latter, after a moment's suspense, and taking Minna's hand and laying it in the right hand of Hans, "*is 'that'?*"

Veldman smiled faintly; and said, in a low voice, "*Fa, ja; zegen ze in.*"

He wanted him to perform the customary ceremony of betrothment, (*inzegening*) and immediately the *Domine* laid his hands on their heads, and said emphatically, "*In's Heeren naam, wordt man en vrouw, en eit getrouw.*"

They stood a moment still, then sealed the contract with a hearty kiss. After which, Hans went to the window, opened it, and looked out; Minna knelt down and laid her head close to Veldman's, softly crying.

The water and ice roared around the house, and already I saw the floor becoming wet in many places, when Hans sprang up from the window, and lifting his joined hands on high, cried, "*God dank, gered, gered!*"

I rushed to the window, and heard a far-distant bell tolling. I turned to Hans. "That's the Engen alarm-bell," said he, "they ought to have rung it long ago, but they delay it as long as possible to spare the lower polders; when that bell's rung, the Engen sluice is opened, and the water gets an issue. And then, too, they send boats around to save what can be saved. Horses and cattle have been driven off before yesterday. We would all be off, but my poor uncle suddenly was struck. Poor, dear uncle!"

Then he went to the old man, and bending over, said, "*Ze kommen, Oom; ze kommen.*" But the old man answered nothing, and was seemingly unconscious.

The water now ceased to rise, and, indeed, seemed to the lowering, though but little. All around it had now the appearance of a lake, with here and there large sheets of floating ice. Through the two breaks it continued streaming; and thus it was to continue until the river was lowered. No earthly power could stop the break against the flood. The bell had ceased; and, with anxious eye, Hans scanned the waters if he could perceive any boats approaching. The night was far spent; the old man remained unconscious; and often Hans went from the window to press the seemingly lifeless hand of his uncle. At last, toward the break of day, we heard, through the noise of streaming waters, the monotonous, but welcome clang of oars. Two small boats approached, carefully avoiding the blocks of ice. Ropes were thrown, and fastened inside.

"Now for the old man!" said Hans, again; "*klaar, jongens, klaar, de oude man komt eerst.*"

And he began to lift him, while I assisted.

The old man opened his eyes, stared a moment; looked at the window, then at Hans, then at the chest.

"Yes, uncle, all right; it will go, too," said Hans, and forthwith lifted him. How we got the heavy old man through the window into the boat, is more than I can now conceive. But there were two strong men to receive him—two of Veldman's farm-hands—and they laid him safely on a bed of straw.

Then came Minna's turn, and, at last, the chest. The boat had its cargo, and pushed off. The *Domine*, Hans, and myself went in the other; and so we were all afloat, paddling slowly through the drifting ice, and keeping near the dike.

"Whither are we going?" said I to Hans.

"Toon van Elp," said he, "lives on a farm not far from Bommel. His house lies very high; and though the water has come pretty near, it never has entered. The *jongens* say he expects us. *Brave lui, Mynheer.* The Doctor is already there, to look to my poor uncle. *Brave lui, Mynheer!*"

And on he rowed with double zest, to rejoin the other boat, which had gained on us, and contained, besides his uncle, his *lieve* Minna!

It was fairly daylight when the boats struck ground, about a hundred yards from Van Elp's dwelling. I could see, through the open front door, the glimmer of a cheerful turf-fire—warming our chilled limbs by anticipation—and half a dozen people standing outside, awaiting our coming. Already the *jongens* were carrying old Veldman through the shallow water, which ran up to near the door; and Hans waded with *his* precious charge after them; while the *Domine* and myself took hold of the *chest*—rather heavy—and, leaving it at the door, were heartily welcomed.

All were busy in that hospitable dwelling; some offering a slip of the real Dutch gin; some preparing a hearty breakfast on the snow-white table-cloth. Fresh-looking, healthy girls were they, daughters of the farmer, and two housemaids. The *vrouw* was assisting the Doctor, who busied himself with Veldman in an adjoining room.

And when I had got into dry stockings and warm slippers, partaken of the welcome meal, and made myself generally comfortable, I asked permission to see the invalid. I found the *Domine* sitting with him, and holding one of his hands. He seemed unconscious. The Doctor had bled him, seeing my anxiety, he said:

"He will recover; a strong man: the stroke might have killed another but not Veldman! Right arm paralyzed, probably; but he will live."

Minna did not leave the bedside. Her sweet countenance, notwithstanding the emotions of that dreadful night, remained fresh and blooming, though her eyes were moist, and went with anxious care from the invalid to the Doctor, and only now and then cast a loving glance at her betrothed, when he looked in and said in a whisper, "*Hoe gaat 't?*"

Toward noon, the *Domine* and myself began to think of leaving.

"*Domine!*" said the *vrouw*, emphatically, "stay here, and speak a word to old Veldman, when the Doctor allows it."

"Come in," said the Doctor, coming out of the room, "and look at him."

We went in, and with conscious eye the old man looked at us. The *Domine* sat down near him, and took his paralyzed hand.

"This one feels yet, *Domine*," said Veldman, smiling, and putting his left on the *Domine's*. Then he looked at me; and when, with some emotion, I stretched out both my hands, he put his left in mine, saying, "*De linke, maar want 't hart*—the left, but nearest the heart—come to the marriage, sir, God bless you." I pressed his hand, very nearly kissed the one which Minna held out to me, gave a hearty shake to Hans, and got into the boat, for which they had found a more convenient landing-place.

In less than half an hour we reached Bommel. I soon found my way to the *Kroonprins* hotel, but started back when at the entrance-gate I found our *voerman*, quietly smoking his short clay-pipe. "Ha! ha! *Mynheer!* we must wait a day or two before we start," he said, with a grin. It seemed like a vision. Since I left him on the dike I had not thought of him. "Ha! ha! *Mynheer!*" said he, enjoying my astonishment, "*Wat is taf!*—takes much water to drown *him*."

"How in the world *did* you come here?" said I, at last, recovering from my first emotion.

"*Wel, Mynheer, met paard an wagen*" (with horse and wagon). After you left me, I stood awhile—then began to think, '*Lukmet je, Wim!*' and drove on. The stage was empty, the horses willing, and when I came to the bad place I said, 'Now, *Bel!*—now, *Fan!*—pull for our lives!' And they *did* pull, *Mynheer*. Up to the axle we went into the softening mud; but they got out of it, and I came here just in time to tell the *jongens*, who came for a boat, that they had better take two, as I had left some company at Veldman's.—*Overland Monthly.*

STATE FINANCES.

Report of the State Treasurer.

His Views on the Unexpended Balance.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: In the performance of my duty I have the honor to submit the following report of the finances of the State, and my action since these affairs have been under my control:

The indebtedness of the Commonwealth at the end of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, was		$33,286,946 13
The indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30 1869, was		32,814,540 95
Showing a reduction during the period of		472,405 18
The total debt, as given above, amounts to the sum of		$32,814,540 95
From which sum should be deducted the following amounts, now in the treasury and set apart for the payment of the debt:		
Amount on hand for the payment of overdue loans, interest certificates and relief notes	$382,314 02	
Amount applicable to the payment of the five per cent. loan maturing July 1, 1870, and now payable on call	1,018,548 47	1,400,862 49
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury on November 30, 1869		31,413,678 46
The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, exclusive of loans and premiums, and interest thereon, were		$5,211,857 61
For the fiscal year, ending November 30, 1869, with similar deductions		5,230,264 94
The total payments for the year ending November 30, 1868, exclusive of loans redeemed and interest paid on overdue loans, amounted to		4,392,529 19
The total payments for the year ending November 30, 1869, with similar exceptions, amounted to		4,331,367 98
The total receipts for the year ending November 30, 1869, amounted to		5,241,711 28
Balance in the Treasury November 30, 1868		1,012,925 37
Total moneys received by me		$6,254,636 65
The total payments for the year ending November 30, 1869, were		4,853,774 16
Showing a balance in the Treasury on November 30, 1869, of		$1,400,862 49

At this point I deem it proper to explain to the Legislature the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with reference to this balance, and also to show the exact obligations assumed by them, and the reasons which governed their action in the premises.

The amount of debt payable on call on the 30th day of October, 1869, was $585,688 87, and the moneys held by the Treasurer, in excess of these claims, amounted to $1,140,781 17. To let this money remain idle while the State owed a large debt, seemed doubtful policy, particularly as our State now enjoys a very high character for excellent credit; admitted to be higher than that of any other State in the Union. If our credit had been liable to any unfavorable shock, holding a considerable balance might, perhaps, have been defended on some financial principles. But, in view of our good standing in the money markets, the retention of so large a sum seemed to me unnecessary, if it were not unwise. I therefore proposed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to call in the five per cent. loan maturing July 1, 1870, and to offer to pay it on demand, with accrued interest, to date of presentation, and such a notice that all interest would cease on July 1, 1870. The amount of this loan was $1,642,128 20.

While I do not hesitate to affirm the wisdom of this act, it has placed the Treasury in the position of being voluntarily liable for a sum much greater than the amount of cash on hand. Its liabilities now are as follows:

The amount outstanding, and payable on call, of overdue loans, &c. is	$382,314 02
The amount of the loan outstanding, I am now authorized and directed to pay, is	1,483,815 65
Showing a total of liabilities of	$1,866,129 67

Or an excess over the amount of cash on hand of $465,267 18. My ability to meet these calls will depend, *first*, on a prompt and rigid collection of the revenue; *second*, unremitting efforts to force the payment of taxes heretofore evaded, and now the subject of legal action; and *third*, the gradual presentation of the loan at the office of the Treasury for redemption. For the first two of these I hold myself responsible. For the last I rely on the unsullied and excellent credit of the Commonwealth.

The gross receipts, from all sources, into the Treasury for the last fiscal year, were $5,241,711 18, a sum which appears to be sufficient for the current expenses of the government and a gradual extinction of the State debt. But the attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the manner in which the income is distributed by law, and a necessity for a change in its distribution. As the law now stands, the amount set apart for the payment of the general expenses of the government was, for the past year, $1,677,151 91, while the actual amount paid on account of general expenses was $2,586,059 86, or $918,907 95 more than the sum provided to meet this item of expenditure. In my judgment, a change in the law will be necessary to meet this difficulty, and I content myself with directing the attention of the Legislature to this subject.

A large amount of uncollected taxes has accumulated in times past, until it has reached the enormous total of $1,330,000. Efforts are now being made to collect this by legal process. I am sanguine that a large proportion of this sum will be recovered, and to that extent, relieve the taxpayers. So far as the suits of the Commonwealth against these delinquents have progressed, we are justified in looking forward with hope. One of them—that against the *Credit Mobilier of America*—has been tried, and resulted in a verdict against that corporation, and in favor of the Commonwealth, for $407,000. The claims yet in controversy possess equal merit with the one just decided in our favor; and it is fair to hope for final triumph in them all.

The estimated income for the fiscal year now passing accompanies this report, and it is respectfully submitted to your attention. The revenues are believed to be ample; and with economy, will enable the State to meet its current expenses, and to continue the payment of a portion of the funded debt yearly, from the annual revenues, without negotiating a loan for that purpose. This has been done during my administration of the Treasury, for the first time, I think, in the history of the State. And while I am not vain enough to claim any credit for the improved condition of our finances, I am ardent enough to hope that there may not be any retrogression from this flattering prosperity; and I trust my successors may be enabled to continue a course which commends itself to every taxpayer in the State.

Notwithstanding the calling in of a large portion of the debt, there has been, and there still is, a large amount of money accumulated in the Treasury, as will be seen from the annexed statements. The State should derive some benefit from this accumulation. To secure this benefit, I suggest that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the bonds of the Commonwealth at the price which they command from time to time. In speaking simply as a business man, this appears to me the proper course to pursue. It is certainly wise to reduce the debt with the surplus fund. It is impossible to do this if an arbitrary price is fixed on the bonds below their commercial value. The commercial theory is, that if the bonds of the State are worth more than par to the holder, they are worth no less a sum to the State. For by the payment of one premium, the debt is permanently reduced, and the interest ceases for all time to come.

While making this suggestion I do not desire to be understood as clinging to this particular plan for accomplishing a very desirable object. My wish is that the Legislature shall provide *some way* to utilize the balance which cannot be prevented from accumulating; and I commit the subject to their wisdom.

The bond now required of the Treasurer is $80,000. If any bond can furnish the State additional security, where the officer has at stake not only his reputation, but his character for the faithful performance of a public trust, then this bond is ridiculously inadequate as a safeguard to the State. To secure such a safeguard, through this agency, the bond should be largely increased. I recommend that it be raised to a sum not less than $250,000.

The vocation of those who once insisted that our debt could never be paid ended the moment we began to reduce its total. In like manner the people will not be apt to believe those who insist that our financial affairs are mismanaged, in the face of the inexorable fact that Pennsylvania maintains a credit in every money market, and on every stock exchange, superior to that of any other State in the American Union.

I am justified, I hope, in congratulating the Legislature on the excellent condition of our finances; on the fact that the estimated revenues are sufficient for the current year; that no increase of taxation is necessary; that the prosperity of the people renders the usual income sure; and that, under this prosperity, we are each year paying, without distress to our citizens, the great debt bequeathed to us by the last generation.

The Legislature has cast upon it the responsibility of levying all taxes, by means of which money flows into the Treasury. By their direction alone can any fraction of this money be paid out. As they have the responsibility of providing ways and means, and directing all expenditures, so, too, have they a right to all the honor which must flow from the successful working of our financial affairs. Economy in legislation relating to expenditures on their part, and an intelligent management on the part of the executive officer whom they choose to collect and manage the revenue, now seem to be the only things necessary to enable Pennsylvania to speedily pay off the residue of her once enormous debt, and to assume a position of prosperity which shall render her alike the pride of her own people and the envy of her sister States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

Cuban Speculations.

The early cession of Cuba to the United States is said to be the important question behind the scenes. There is hardly any doubt that the actual Government in Spain is in treaty with the insurgents and the American Government. To mention this fact openly would be the signal of their downfall, and the immediate entrance of Prince Alfonso as the future King of the Spaniards, with Cersundi as Regent during his minority. There is only the diplomatic way to arrange and finish the Cuban question; mere feats of arms will not do it, and although the war bulletins give almost daily accounts of skirmishes and engagements, the end of the rebellion is as far removed as it was a year ago. Over 34,000 men have arrived from Spain since the beginning of the revolution. Many Spaniards and Cubans have died since then, but there is no material change in the situation. Only three months are left the troops before the climate puts an end to military operations, and there is no evidence that the troops can master the revolution in that time.

Those familiar with the climate and the resources of both parties aver that if the Spaniards don't quell the insurrection before the 1st of April, they never will.

We are assured that the New York stock brokers will never again enjoy the rich harvest that they experienced during the war. Every year there is a very perceptible diminution in the volume of speculation, and those versed in Wall and Broad street matters predict that by another year fully half of those who now make a livelihood in Wall and Broad streets will be compelled to seek other locations or starve. Secretary Boutwell's sales have well-nigh ruined the business of the Gold Board. Speculators do not dare to undertake the formation of either bull or bear rings, for fear that the Secretary may at any moment frustrate all their plans, as he did those of the Gould-Fisk-Corbin-Butterfield ring. Hence there is no chance for speculation in gold, and gold brokers receive but very few orders from speculators.

CRIME CARNIVAL!

Murder, Arson, Counterfeiting, Highway Robbery, Suicide, &c., &c.

ARE WE A CIVILIZED REPUBLIC?

One of the most extensive combinations of counterfeiters on record has just been unearthed in Kentucky, in what is known as the Big Sandy region. The names of a number of the prominent members of the gang are furnished in the Louisville papers, from which it appears that the chief operators were Houston King, (chief man in that region,) Bruin, Elliott county; Tyler Haney, same place; David O'Rourke, Louisa, Kentucky; Peter J. Livingston, Cracker's Neck; James R. Hunter, Sandy Hook, Kentucky; two men named Miller and Smiley, the former of Carter county and the latter of Greenup county. King and Haney were suspected of circulating spurious gold in August, 1868. They boasted that bank officials could not detect the difference between the coin they dealt in and genuine money. Several of the gang met in Louisa, Ky., in February, 1869, where the Treasurer of the Company (a lawyer whose name is withheld), directed their operations. Another meeting was held a month later at Greenupsburgh, at which all were present except King. The object aimed at was to induce men inimical to the government to enter the organization, and to impress them with the belief that they could recuperate their fallen fortunes, and strike a deadly blow at the government at the same time. They asserted to their dupes that a well-known capitalist of this section of the country, (since deceased) was the president of the organization. They had their secret pass-words, grips, hailing signs, and other modes of recognition. Their ethics as briefly given by one of their number, were—"The country is going to the devil, and we will help it along." Candid if not commendable. These facts were gathered by an officer in the service of the Government, who has been tracking the gang ever since the beginning of last April. The Treasury Department was notified, but Col. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service, and the informant being removed about that time, nothing more was done in the matter until recently, when King, whose statements are doubtless familiar to the majority of our readers, made a clean breast of the business. According to the revelations made, the gang conducted their operations upon a stupendous groundwork.

As a sample of the webs spread for the unwary, we take the following advertisement, which appeared about the middle of December in a prominent New York journal:

For California—Wanted, young ladies who wish to go to California. Call at 137 Canal street, near Bowery, second floor.

Among those whose answered this catching advertisement were Catharine Troy, Margaret Coleman and Mary Dowley—the first two fifteen years of age and the latter sixteen years of age. The trio were accompanied by a young friend residing in their neighborhood. The foolish flies went to the second floor, and the web was at once cleverly spread around them. An elderly lady, who seemed to be the occupant of the room, informed them she could not send them to California, but that she would forward them to St. Louis. A gentleman who was present immediately offered them an engagement on the stage, in St. Louis, which was accepted, and in due time the trio embarked for that city under the pretended theatrical manager's guardianship. The girls did not understand clearly the nature of their destination, but their friends were active in their behalf, and when the train arrived in St. Louis they were met by a police officer, who at once took charge of them. Their false companion, not liking the turn affairs had taken, did not wait for further developments, but quickly made good his escape. The girls were taken care of by the police and forwarded back to their friends the following day.

Marian Dodge, a resident of Blackman, Mich., made a desperate attempt to murder his wife on the 5th inst. Last July Mrs. Dodge refused to live any longer with her husband, and went back to her father's house. Dodge has several times importuned his wife to return to him, but she as often refused. He met her in the road as she was going from her home to the house of a neighbor named Mrs. Earl, living in the next house to Mr. R. W. Chamberlain. He here renewed his entreaties for her to live with him, and pressed her for a final answer. She not giving him any satisfactory reply, he walked to the house and entered with her. Here he asked her again for a final answer, and she at last told him that she could not and would not live with him. Upon this he drew a revolver and fired at her, the ball taking effect in her right cheek, passed through, knocked out a tooth, and lodged in her mouth. She said not a word, but threw up her left arm to protect her face as he re-cocked the revolver. He immediately fired again, this time the ball passing through her wrist, and she dropped on her knees. The desperate man fired the third time, and she was struck in the back of the head, the ball passed through, and, entering her skull near the center of the forehead, passed downward and came out just above the right temple. The poor woman rose to her feet, and, with the help of Mrs. Earl, hurried from the house, and they had scarcely got outside the door when they heard another shot, and heard Dodge fall to the floor. When found, Dodge was lying on the floor, with a butcher knife and an empty vial by his side, a pistol shot in his scalp, a fearful gash in his throat, and strychnine scattered over his mouth and chest. The man had used bullet, knife, and poison, with a desperate determination to destroy himself rarely equaled; fully believing that he had taken the life of his wife he was resolved not to survive her. Dodge lived about three-quarters of an hour after the affair, and died in terrible convulsions, from the effects of the poison.

Five Jews, named Moses Schneider, Mayer Brecher, Abraham Moses Schneider, Joseph Landau, and Moses Teldman, have just been tried for the murder of Abraham Teldman, son of the latter, at Tarnapot, in Galicia. It appears that the deceased had made an offer of marriage to a Christian girl, and that she had accepted him on his promising to become a Christian also. Having heard of this promise, the accused men assembled in the house of Moses Teldman, and warmly upbraided young Teldman for his apostacy. The latter, however, remained obstinate, and during the altercation the father threw a sling rope round his neck and pulled at it, assisted by the other men, until his son was strangled. Hannah Teldman, the mother of the deceased, who was absent at the time, showed much grief at the death of her son, but was soon pacified by her husband representing the murder as a religious sacrifice, and passed the rest of the evening with him in prayer. The case was clearly proved against the defendants. Moses Teldman and Mayer Brecher were sentenced to be hanged, and the other three to ten years imprisonment, with hard labor.

Albert Clifford deliberately, and without any provocation, shot a young man named Watkins, in Baltimore, on the 6th inst., in the presence of several of the acquaintances and neighbors of both. Clifford was handling two pistols carelessly. Watkins remonstrated with him, asking Clifford to give up the weapons to him, when the other replied, "I will put one of them in you." He raised one of the pistols and discharged it, the ball fortunately striking the edge of the tip or front of Watkins's cap, and after entering the forehead passed under the scalp to the back part of the head and fell out. Watkins ran out of the room. Clifford discharged the other weapon at him without effect. Watkins was immediately taken to a neighboring drug store, and the assailant committed to jail.

One of the most remarkable suicides recorded in New York recently is that of James B. Pell, a young man of twenty-eight, the son of a wealthy citizen, and the owner of a palatial mansion on Fifth avenue, pronounced one of the finest residences in the city.

Young Pell went out in the early part of the evening, with a friend, a young man named Bronson. They returned about 7 o'clock, when Mr. Bronson recollected he had some business to attend to, and left the house, at the same time informing young Pell that he would return shortly. The deceased then went to his apartments, which consist of a bedroom and dressing-chamber, on the upper floor of the house. He went up stairs about half-past 7 o'clock. At half-past 8 Mr. Bronson returned, and proceeded to young Pell's apartments. Not seeing him in the bedroom, he thought he was in the dressing room, and, pushing open the door, entered the chamber. As he entered he half stumbled over the body of his friend, who was lying full length on the floor, his face down, a razor by his side, and his throat cut from ear to ear.

On the morning of April 12th last, Warren Blanchard, keeper of a brothel, was found dead in his house, in Binghamton, N. Y. The usual inmates of the house, his wife and two girls, had fled, and all the doors and windows of the house were fastened from the inside, except the one from which they escaped. Blanchard's head had been cut off, and was found packed neatly away in a little brass kettle, with the marks of a pistol ball on it, but traces of blood had been carefully removed. The neighbors heard a disturbance at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the report of a pistol, when a man ran out of the house and the noise ceased, but as the place bore the character of being disorderly, no attention was paid to it. It was known that a man named Dewitt had taken Mrs. Blanchard from this State when she was only seventeen years of age, and had contrived to have her married to Blanchard. Suspicion rested upon the pair; they were promptly arrested; Dewitt was tried for murder, the jury failed to agree, and a new trial was granted the other day, when Dewitt and the wife admitted their guilt.

Leander Pinkham, of Saxonville, Mass., set fire to the house of a woman named Brotherick on the night of the 4th instant. The woman was burned to death, and Pinkham is accused of committing a long list of horrible crimes, of which this is but a sample.

Mr. Emerson Raymond, a farmer of Hazletown township, near Independence, Iowa, was arrested by the enraged citizens of that place the other day upon the charge of having committed a nameless outrage upon a beautiful young girl, named Rockwell, about the same age, modest and intelligent, but deaf and dumb from her birth, who was a member of the family in the capacity of help. When the facts became known Raymond fled, but the citizens pursued him in a body, caught him, and were proceeding to lynch him when wiser counsel prevailed. The excitement in the community is represented to be intense.

On Christmas night, a sub-contractor on the Mississippi Union Railroad named Mathews, while maddened with whisky, murdered his wife at a place known as Big Creek Bottom. The details of the murder are horrible in their brutality. It is stated that Mathews, in his fiendish rage, actually stamped the unfortunate woman's head to a jelly with his boots. The murderer has fled, and had not, at last accounts been arrested.

Patrick Cox, a farmer of Atchinson county, Kansas, was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro named Johnson, who was arrested and lodged in jail in default of $1,500 bail. Tuesday night a mob of people from Mount Pleasant and Walnut townships, took Johnson from the jail and hung him.

A woman calling herself R. A. Patterson, has been operating extensively as a confidence woman in Boston, but in a way in which, it is said, no peg is left upon which to base a prosecution. Putting up at the Revere House a few days ago, she visited the store of G. L. Ide, Carter & Co., and purchased a bill of about $330 worth of goods and ordered them to be sent to the Revere House, and ordered other valuable goods to be made up for her, involving the cutting of expensive articles, which was done at a loss of course to the firm. She also visited the store of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., selected nearly $2,000 worth of goods and ordered them to be sent to the Revere House. In the mean time the proprietors of the Revere House had presented their bill to the woman, which she could not pay, and she left the hotel, when several other transactions of a similar nature came to light.

A boy unknown deliberately discharged a pistol at a German named Cohen in New York the other day, inflicting a wound that it is thought will prove fatal. Cohen was in the act of entering his house, when the lad, who was across the street in a vacant lot, aimed directly at him and fired.

A few days ago the proprietor of a Chicago restaurant opened a fresh chest of tea, whereupon the head of a Mongolian rolled out. The head had been cut off close to the chin, having none of the neck with it, and was as smoothly cut as could be. It was much withered and smaller in size than an ordinary Chinaman's head, and possessed all the peculiarities of the race—high cheek bones, thin nose, and "pig eyes," the latter being deeply sunken into the head. The mouth was partially open, disclosing a set of partially decayed teeth. The "cue" behind had also been cut off, probably as a mark of contempt to the wearer.

A fight occurred in a saloon in Hudson City last Thursday night, in which Jacob Becker, a German, was scalded to death by the upsetting of a vessel of boiling water. The keeper of the saloon, one Charles H. Myers, and others who participated in the fight have been committed to jail.

Florence M. Kelly has been arrested in Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, for swindling the people of that State out of sums of money ranging from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. Letters have been brought to light showing that nearly every county in this State and places in New Jersey have been visited by Miss Kelly and a male companion, who have obtained a large sum of money from unsuspecting parties, in sums ranging from twenty five to thirty dollars. Bishop Porter has been mulcted for $20; J. W. Benedict, of Cortlandt county, $28; the Masonic Lodge of Plattsburg, $30; the Flushing Lodge of Long Island, $100; a Mr. Vedder, of Dutchess county, $30; and the pair also operated successfully in Oswego, N. Y. Since her imprisonment, the female swindler has been pretending to live upon two crackers a week.

A gang of five robbers entered the house of a farmer on the Hackensack road, five miles west of New York city, and upon the owner, Mr. Robert Thorn, making his appearance, threw him down, gagged him, and otherwise maltreated him. The housekeeper and Mrs. Thorn were also gagged and threatened with instant death if they did not reveal the precise spot where Mr. Thorn kept his money. After obtaining some $300, the robbers then went down stairs to where the robbers who had knocked Mr. Thorn down still sat upon him. Raising Mr. Thorn up, they carried him into his bedroom and seated him in his rocking chair. They tied his feet to the legs, his hands to the arms, his neck to the back, and gagged him, and covered his head with the bed clothes. The housekeeper, who was in another room, managed, by almost superhuman exertions, to free herself, and scantily clothed and bareheaded, ran three-quarters of a mile to the next neighbor's, where she told her story. Pursuit was made, but the rogues fled in time to escape. The coolness of the robbery will be understood from the fact that Mr. Thorn's house was directly on the road, where people were passing at all hours of the night.

Prof. Guelst, of Berlin, writing to a German paper in this country in reference to Dr. Paul Schoeppe, says that six or seven years ago a person of the same name and corresponding age, was sentenced to prison in Berlin for adroit forgeries. He had been private secretary of Count Blankensee. The father of the alleged forger, it is stated, also, was a village minister. Afterwards both emigrated to the United States. The press of Germany revives the whole affair of these alleged forgeries in discussing the Schoeppe affair in this country.

GLORIOUS BIRTHDAY.

A CAROL FOR CHRISTMAS.

Glorious Birthday,
Glorious Birthday!
Promis'd since the world began;
With the dawning
Of this morning,
Born the Lord, the Son of Man.

Glorious Birthday,
Angel hosts say,
Highest praise their notes employ;
Glory singing,
Good-will bringing,
Coming down to wish us joy.

Glorious Birthday;
Doth the Church say,
In the mystery triumphing;
Mary keepeth,
While He sleepeth,
Her own Babe, and Heaven's own King.

Glorious Birthday,
Well may Man say,
Crown of all the days of earth:
God and Brother,
Christ, none other,
Gives to Man his heavenly birth.

Glorious Birthday,
Let all hearts say;
Born within us and to dwell,
Thou, for whom there
Was no room here,
Reign, O reign, Emmanuel.

Hallelujah,
Hallelujah,
Earth and skies, peal out your most—
Hallelujah,
Hallelujah—
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

A MOST CRUEL AFFAIR.

A Beautiful Little Girl Abducted from Her Parents, and Her Mother in Western Cities in Frantic Pursuit.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Dec. 30th.]

The most singular case of child abduction that ever came to our hearing was related to us last evening, by the afflicted and half-crazed mother, who has been in our city for the last four days. The scene of the occurrence is dated in Washington City. The little girl, it appears, had been left in the charge of an itinerant doctor and wife, who were stopping at a public boarding house, while the parents made a visit to Boston. On their return, after a week's absence, they found that the doctor and wife had absconded from the boarding-house three days previously, taking away the little girl, and all the effects left in their charge. They were noticed by a policeman at the depot, buying tickets for out West—since then, for five weeks, no trace of them has been found.

The girl is four a half years old, and is represented as a prodigy of beauty and loveliness. She has a most affectionate disposition, and is a pet with everybody. She has light hair and large hazel eyes, with a most animated and spiritual expression. She has fine singing talents, and sings many songs, such as "Captain Jinks, etc.," and "Kiss me mother, kiss your darling," with brilliant effect. She had a plaid cape cloak, black velvet hat, bound with plaid velvet, a plaid, red and black dress, and another of plain red. Her name is Ida Flora Burnham. Her father's name is Newall and mother's Abby N. Burnham.

The absconding Doctor's name is C. S. Manchester. He had been in Washington about a month, but had generally floated about New England. He is of medium size, dark complexion, dark, grayish, curly hair, dark penetrating eyes, full whiskers, straight nose, and not a very full face. He has a free tongue and a "taking" manner. He wore a dark overcoat, bluish coat, and a jockey hat.

Mrs. Manchester is described as a wild, nervous, volcanic little body, with dark short hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, and full round face. She wears bloomer dress with straight pants. She has no children of her own, and took to the little girl with extravagant fondness. She seemed at times possessed of fanatical vagaries, and expressed the idea that children were in some manner common property, and that no one had exclusive rights in them. She occasionally overflowed with humane impulses, and then again would break out in most repulsive speech and manner. She appeared to be the man of the concern.

The distracted parents of the girl spent two weeks in Philadelphia consulting mediums and trying to get trace of the parties by telegraph and private sources, without publicity. They spent a week at Chicago in the same fruitless search, after giving brief notices in two of the newspapers. From there they were directed to consult a distinguished medium in Milwaukee, and arrived here on Saturday last. The old "Mohawk Chieftain" and other forces were early applied to, but so far their battery forces seem at fault or insufficient. The old Mohawk described the parties clearly, and then disclosed the spirit presence of a tall, stooping, hollow-chested, crippled old crone, who seemed to have the power to cut off all revelations of the whereabouts of the child. The old woman reported that it had been taken from its too doating father; that the child would be developed physically thereby, and in due time be returned to her parents. This sort of spiritual hocus-pocus disclosure gives little satisfaction to the mother, a little nervous, volatile and excitable woman, who is already overborne with anxiety and grief. She declares she will visit every quarter of the earth and heavens before she will give over search for her lost darling. The father bears himself with comparative coolness and philosophy, and is instituting extended inquiries through private channels. They have been freely and kindly entertained by Spiritualist friends while in Milwaukee. They are now exhausted of means and dependent on railroad and personal charities. The latest intimations of their child from the spirit intelligences seem to point to St. Louis, and thither the afflicted parents set forth to-day.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette*, in a review of the annual statistics of the commerce of that city, says: Petroleum has supplied a very valuable means of trade with foreign ports, and of this we ship a great deal, our receipts for the year being about equal to those of the preceding year, or 1,650,000 barrels. This is chiefly refined oil from the western refineries, the demand for which abroad continues good.

THE STATE LANDS.

Pennsylvania Surveyor General's Report.

We have received from Surveyor General Campbell a copy of his annual report, from which it appears that department of the State administration is being successfully conducted. The work of entering the lists of patented and unpatented lands, against which the State has liens on account of unpaid purchase money and fees, has been completed in four large volumes, the counties being alphabetically arranged. The Surveyor says:

Perhaps the most troublesome feature connected with entering up the liens was, to get at the present location of the tracts, as many of the warrants and surveys are quite indefinite as to situation, or refer to some point or object only known to the people who were cotemporary with the date of the office rights. The formation of new counties and townships, often out of parts of older ones, themselves taken from original counties, and the fact that streams of the same name are frequently found both in the old and new counties, further complicated the difficulty of locating the tracts. Most of the surveys in the purchase of 1784, or "Last Purchase," having been made prior to the formation of the district into counties, give very meagre data as to the situation of them, requiring the investigation of whole batches, and general familiarization with the streams and other natural land marks. The locations of many tracts in that part of the State had to be approximated, and the liens entered in two or more adjoining counties with appropriate remarks. Duplications and some errors, therefore, as to location have, of course, been made.

COUNTY LAND LIEN DOCKETS.

The "county land lien dockets," required to be made out by the act of the 4th of April, 1868, have all been completed, and the Prothonotary of each of the counties of the Commonwealth is now in the possession of the docket containing the list of liens for their respective counties. The first of these dockets was sent out on the 6th day of May, 1869, the others following at intervals as completed, the last being sent out on the 27th day of November. As each docket was forwarded to the proper county the notice, by newspaper publication, was given as required by the act of April 8, 1869. The one year stay of proceedings by the Attorney General, under the statute commencing to run only "from the date at which the Surveyor General shall have forwarded to each county, respectively, the land lien docket for the same," it is believed that no special advantage will be gained or inconvenience suffered by any county, owing to the date of receipt of the docket. The preparation of these lien dockets, it is believed, has been the first practical step in the direction of closing up the accounts due on lands, and whilst the acts on which they are based have induced, perhaps, one-sixth of those owning patented lands, on which surveys had been returned at the date of the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864, to take out patents, *the full force and effect of the law will be more apparent when the one year's stay from the date of forwarding* each county docket shall have expired.

RECEIPTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During *six years*, embracing the period since the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864, the records show that four thousand six hundred and thirty (4,630) tracts of land have been patented, and that the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars and six cents ($229,540 06) have been paid into the State Treasury through this Department, as against twelve hundred and eighteen tracts patented, and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents ($68,763 57) paid in during the *six years* preceding 1864. This augurs well for the present system of collecting these accounts, for if the bare publication of the law has brought about so much activity on the subject of patenting lands, it is but reasonable to expect that the lien dockets, which bring the matter home to the people, as they do, by showing what tracts are unpatented, will enable the great body of owners of unpatented lands to liquidate the amounts due the State.

Referring to outstanding claims against patented and unpatented lands he asks, "How manifest and striking the difference between the leniency of the State towards those owing her on account of lands, and the regions collection of claims against other defaulting debtors?"

CLOSING THE DEPARTMENT.

He says: "Many additional reasons might be adduced why these long deferred claims should be settled, not the least of which is the necessity and cost of maintaining this Department. If the necessary measures should be adopted, and the laws vigorously enforced, I can see no valid reason why all the accounts, of every character, should not be entirely settled in four or five years, the Department, as such, closed, and the building and records, with a sufficient number of clerks to furnish the official copies, placed under the control of some other department of the State Government. With a view to the ultimate accomplishment of this object, I would again suggest the propriety of having prepared lists of all the *patented lands*, giving the date of warrant, number of acres, name of warrantee and patentee, with the date of patent, &c., to be furnished to the recorder of the county in which such patented lands are situated, so that the people who are directly interested may have convenient access to these records. It is to the county records that they are accustomed to look for evidences of land titles, all deeds are, by law, required to be recorded there, and why should not some evidence of the patent—the deed from the Commonwealth—be recorded there also, as it is, or should be, the basis for all other deeds?"

RESTORING OLD RECORDS.

Since the completion of the "lien dockets," the disposable force of this Department has been employed in copying some of the most important of the dilapidated records of the office. Some four or five warrant registers, or indexes, of 800 to 1,000 pages each, and about 10,000 defaced and worn-out surveys, should be copied. Five hundred of these surveys have been copied, and certified as required by the act of the 16th of February, 1833, and substantially bound in book form; and it is expected that the greater part of this work needing immediate attention, will be completed by the end of the present fiscal year. Should it not be deemed advisable by the Legislature to require a list of patented lands to be made out and sent to the several counties, as suggested, the clerical force of this Department may be materially reduced.

The receipts of the Surveyor's office for the year ending November 30, 1869, were in excess of those for 1868, and were as follows: Purchase money for lands, $17,269 80; warrant and patent fees, $9,548 75; copying fees, $2,820 45; total, $29,639.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

Infallibility—Duration of the Council—The Language of the Council.

Dr. Ripley writes to the *Tribune* as follows:

There are many speculations afloat as to the duration of the Council, but of course they are mere speculations. It is impossible to foresee the turn of events. If the question of Papal Infallibility comes up, it will be the signal for a protracted and bitter debate, unless, as has been suggested, it should be smuggled through by the Jesuits, who are not a little crestfallen at the unlooked-for obstacles that have come in the way to the realization of their projects. Their strategy, however, will be met in the Council with all the arts of ecclesiastical diplomacy. Their opponents are men perhaps no less subtle and wily than themselves, and certainly with more of the influence that grows out of a reputation for integrity of purpose and dignity of character. Should the question of Papal Infallibility be allowed to subside, it doubtless would make a great chasm in the programme of business. It would be a sore disappointment to His Holiness. His interest in the Council would lose its principal spring. He is said to be confident of the success of the scheme. He has cherished the illusion, if it be an illusion, so long, that it seems like a reality. But, in fact, of the issue of the plot, he knows no more than the man in the moon. No doubt, too, he is just as ignorant of how long the Council will last. Meantime some of the scribes and soothsayers, and chronologists are prophesying from the experience of the past Councils as to the duration of the present. They tell us that with the exception of the Council of Trent, which lasted sixteen years, and the fifth, Lateran, which took five, the great Councils of the Church have dispatched their business with remarkable speed. The first Council of Nice for instance, broke up in about three months; the first of Constantinople in two; the Council of Chalcedon in three weeks; the first Lateran in eleven days; the second Lateran in seventeen days; the third Lateran in fourteen days; and the fourth Lateran in twenty days. Thus the Councils in Rome have been remarkably short lived, and perhaps from this analogy, the ecclesiastical almanac-makers are disposed to predict the brevity of the Vatican Council, and with it to prepare the minds of the faithful for its dissolution at no distant date.

An unexpected obstacle to the facility of debate is said to have been found in the confusion of tongues which prevails in the Council. The scholastic ecclesiastical Latin, with its antique perfume of primeval times, it seems, would not answer the purpose. The Bishop of Mantchooria could make no headway with the Bishop of Minnesota. Constantinople and Cincinnati were barbarians to each other. The ancient misunderstanding between Paul and Peter was a trifle to that between the venerable fathers from Brazil and the prelates of Australia. Each nationality pronounces Latin after the fashion of its own language, even supposing it so familiar to the mass of the Bishops as to enable them to handle it freely in grave discussions. In this dilemma one of the members of the Council suggested the adoption of French as the universal language, but his motion savored of sacrilege, as it seemed profane to treat of divine things in such a secular language. According to public rumor, which is not, however, to be too much relied on, the Fathers fell back on the language of the Vulgate, as the nearest approach to inspiration; Latin it has been from the beginning, and Latin it shall remain forever world without end.

SHARES in submarine cable companies are in every instance but one sold at a large advance above par. Thus the "Electric International," par 100 pounds sterling, sells for 257 to 263; the "Submarine," par 100 pounds sterling, for 245 to 255; the "Anglo-American," par ten pounds sterling, at 19.5 to 20; and the "Anglo-Mediterranean," par ten pounds sterling, at 17.25. On the other hand the French Transatlantic cable, par 20 pounds sterling, sells from 15.5 to 15.75, or at a discount of 21.25 to 22.5 per cent. This decline in the selling price is due to the apprehension that the permanent connection with the shores of the United States may be interrupted by the Government. It is, however, asserted that arrangements have been negotiated either for the consolidation of the English and French lines or for the maintenance of the present rates for the transmission of messages. The French cable, according to the official report furnished to the stockholders, cost about $6,255,000 in gold, distributed among the following items: Construction and laying of cable $4,600,000; payment to Reuter & Erlanger for the French charter, $500,000; payment for American charter, $50,000; miscellaneous and extraordinary expenses, $1,105,000. During the thirteenth week the French cable was in operation, it earned $11,023 in gold, and supposing the same rate without any increase to be continued for a year, the annual earnings would amount to nine per cent. on the capital invested. But the number of messages has been increasing, so that the earnings have actually been much larger.

FROM NEW YORK.

Crime in and Near the City.

Murders, Suicides, Assaults—A Bad Beginning of the New Year.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT AN ASSIGNATION HOUSE.

The expression "carnival of crime" has become somewhat hackneyed by use, but nothing else so well expresses the state of things in New York and vicinity for the last few days. The case of murder and suicide Sunday afternoon, is a singular one, and is still involved in a good deal of mystery. The parties were Geo. Bauman, about thirty-five years old, and Annie McNamara, twenty-five years old, both school teachers in Brooklyn. Bauman is a married man, and has met Miss McNamara at the assignation house once in a few weeks for some time. They went there as usual Sunday afternoon, and after they had been in the house an hour a report of a pistol was heard from the room they were in, and several shots followed in succession. The woman that keeps the house rushed to the door but was unable to get in, and called a policeman who demanded admittance. The door was opened in a slow and uncertain way by the woman, as she sat in a chair near by, and as the officer entered she exclaimed, "For God's sake, help me out of this, or I'll die!" She was bleeding profusely from a bullet wound in the left temple, and her dark dress was dabbled in warm blood. Alongside of the bed, and stretched out on the floor, was the man, who was also bleeding from a similar wound on the right temple, about half an inch over the eye. In his right hand was tightly clenched a small sized Smith & Wesson revolver perfectly new, four barrels of which had been discharged. He was entirely insensible when examined. As soon as possible the officer procured a hack, and with the assistance of brother officers removed them to the station house in Spring street. Thence they were removed to Bellvue Hospital, where the woman died almost immediately, while Bauman lingered till 9 o'clock, when he also expired. What were the reasons that prompted this tragedy are not obvious, but probably jealousy was the controlling motive for it.

Other crimes in New York city on Sunday were, we see from the big headings in the papers, "a singular attempt to murder a boy," "a terrible bar-room battle," "a policeman shot by rowdies," "a brutal assault upon a man and woman," and "a daring attempt at highway robbery."

TERRIBLE MURDER IN SLEEPY HOLLOW.

The triple murder at Tarrytown, N. Y., in the Sleepy Hollow of Irving, Saturday afternoon, was a very singular affair. A well-to-do farmer named Buckhout murdered his wife and two of his neighbors, named Randall, in a fit of jealousy or insanity, and immediately gave himself up to the authorities. The murder was committed at Buckhout's house, where the Randalls, father and son, had been invited to a neighborly dinner, the two families having kept Christmas together at the house of the latter. Not more than ten minutes had elapsed after the Randalls were seen to enter the fatal house when Mrs. Frances Weeks, living near Buckhout, heard two reports from the discharge of a gun in quick succession, but she at first paid no attention to the matter. Her womanly curiosity prevailed in a short time, and she proceeded toward the house, meeting Buckhout, who passed her without speaking. On entering the open door, a terrible scene presented itself to the woman's horrified vision, and she fled in terror from the spot. Some other persons who were near caught the alarm, and on going to the house, discovered the dreadful extent of the tragedy. In the sitting room Alfred Randall, the father, was discovered seated on a chair, his feet crossed, dead, and surrounded by a pool of blood, his neck having received the murderous charge of buckshot, which severed the carotid artery and divided the spinal cord, producing instant death. The deceased still held in his hand a portion of the goblet, out of which he had been drinking cider, and it is thought that when he first saw Buckhout point the weapon at him he instinctively raised the glass to protect himself, and the shot striking this carried away the upper part of it. Lying bleeding and insensible on a sofa in the same apartment was found Charles Randall, having received a frightful wound in the right temple, which had penetrated the eye and carried away a portion of the face. In a kitchen adjoining the sitting room, Mrs. Buckhout lay apparently dead, her skull smashed in a sickening manner by blows from a gun, the stock of which lay in splinters around the ill-fated woman. Having emptied both chambers of a double barreled gun into the bodies of the Randalls, it would appear that Buckhout entered the kitchen, and having broken the stock of the gun into fragments on the head of his wife, struck her again with the barrels, sinking the hammers of the triggers into her brain. She expired shortly after being discovered.

After leaving the house, Buckhout walked about a mile to the dwelling of Ira Miller, one of his neighbors, and upon accosting him exclaimed "I'm a ruined man; I shot Charley Randall." The former expressed his disbelief of the statement, when Buckhout repeated the words, and handing him a revolver, said, "I surrender myself to you; take me to Tarrytown, as I fear the neighbors are after me and will lynch me." Upon examining the revolver, Miller found one chamber empty and all the others loaded. After sending a messenger to ascertain the truth of Buckhout's assertion, Miller drove him to Tarrytown and gave him into the custody of Constable Alfred Lawrence, who took him to White Plains jail.

Buckhout is a stalwart, well to do farmer, about fifty years old. He married about seven years ago in Sing Sing, against the wishes of the friends of his intended, who visited her at her home only during her husband's absence. He is a passionate man, addicted to drink, but seemed fond of his wife, and she of him. Mrs. Buckhout was a pleasant and affectionate woman, prepossessing in appearance, accomplished in mind, and about thirty-five years of age. Mr. Alfred Randall, another of the victims, came to this country from England, and was a wine merchant in Pine street, New York. He formerly resided in Brooklyn, but in 1868, purchased a fine estate near the farm of Mr. Buckhout, where he has since lived. He was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two daughters. His son, Charles, another of the slain, was an exemplary young man of about twenty-five years. The young man was alive at last accounts but cannot recover.

MR. STANTON.

His Letter to a Citizen of Cleveland Declining the Offer of $5,000.

[From the New York Tribune.]

To suggestions which Mr. Stanton's fortunate career so happily inforces, let us add a hitherto unpublished letter from the great War Secretary. It makes yet plainer his honorable poverty, and his right manly instinct of independence. We hope it may likewise make plainer the duty of the American people to hasten the work of providing for his family in the midst of which the long-following results of his labors in our behalf cut him off. A year ago, in failing health, and feeling the necessity of some rest from professional labors, Mr. Stanton was compelled to ask a loan from a personal friend. A citizen of Cleveland, learning the fact by accident, hastened to send the Secretary a check for five thousand dollars, begging its acceptance as a mark of his esteem and gratitude for the great services he had rendered the country. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently, Mr. Stanton made the following reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 29, 1869.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I regret to learn by Mr. H.'s note received this morning that your illness mentioned by Mr. —— continues to afflict you. My own severe indisposition has delayed the grateful acknowledgment of your unexampled and disinterested kindness to one who had no claim upon your personal generosity. It surprised me beyond measure, as the first and only practical appreciation, among many thousand verbal and sincere words of affectionate respect that I have received. But, my dear friend, I cannot suffer even your kindness to have the form you desire. Never a rich man, but toiling for livelihood from childhood—the eldest of a family of orphan children, with many heavy burdens of duty upon me. Providence always enabled me to win support for myself and those dependent upon me, without being a borrower or owing a debt. For the chance of restoring my health, by a few months' rest from labor, my application was made to Mr. —— as it would have been to a brother. Your kindness and respect, developed in this unexampled manner and by accident, affords me more joy than could gold and silver, even for the purpose of my present wants. But one thing more is needed. While your generous friendship will be cherished among the most pleasant events of my life, with the remembrance of your disinterested contribution to the efforts at its preservation from disease, even in the hour of your own suffering, yet I must beg you to take my note at twelve months for the amount, which I have forwarded with this to Mr. —— for delivery. If my life be spared and health restored, I hope to find no trouble in making payments out of the gains of my profession. If my time has come, or I am called while the debt is outstanding, my estate will have enough to pay it. And, my dear friend, this will in no degree diminish the obligation imposed by your friendship. That is too precious ever to change or fade from my heart.

My health improved for some time from the condition it was at Cleveland, and gave promise of full restoration, but recent exposure in crossing the mountains, and professional labor at Wheeling, has occasioned some trouble, from which I am now recovering. I hope, my dear friend, that you and those who love you may soon rejoice at the restoration of your health, and among them all no heart will be more sincerely glad than mine.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
————, Esq., Cleveland, O.

DECADENCE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Towns, Villages, Churches and School Districts Falling Off.

The startling decrease in population among the country towns of the State is noticed in the Palmer *Journal*, the editor giving his observations of thousands of miles of travel among the hill and mountain districts. Every mile shows indications of decay in the wreck of once elegant mansions, the scraggy orchards choked with underbrush, and the dilapidated school houses, long deserted. Thickly tenanted but sadly neglected burial places show that once a numerous population dwelt here, where now for long distances one finds no human habitation. The population has slid into the valleys, taking the wealth with it, and now farms can be bought for less than the buildings are worth. Rev. Dr. Gale, of Lee, adds his testimony regarding the decadence of Berkshire county. Four towns now contain half the population and half the wealth, and of the remaining twenty-seven towns, fourteen have less than 1,000 inhabitants. The churches show a falling off in the number of settled pastors, and an increase in membership of only thirty-four within the last forty years. In a number of places Sunday services are entirely dispensed with. The Manchester *Union* endorses the statements, and asserts that the same is true of other parts of the State. It mentions instances in which whole school districts have been depopulated within the last four years, farm buildings removed to the villages and the farms left to the growth of forest trees. The cause of this sad change is ascribed, by the *Union*, to the attractions of the cheap lands of the West, and to the later demoralizing effects of the war. As both of these influences are still in operation, there seems to be nothing to preserve Massachusetts from becoming a State of "deserted villages."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1870.

Mixture of the Races in Public Schools

A considerable number of citizens, mostly colored, held a meeting last night for consultation on the school question. They were almost all in favor of abolishing the present school system, and organizing on a new basis, with one board of trustees and a general mixture of white and black children in all the schools. Resolutions looking to such an end were offered and adopted. The colored children have already been admitted to three schools, the result of which is that quite a number of white children were withdrawn by their parents. This question of mixed schools will be the leading issue of the charter election late in the spring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1870.

Proposed Financial Measures.

One of the first financial measures to come from the committee of Congress will probably be that of redeeming the outstanding three per cent, certificates, which, at the last statement of the public debt, amounted to $45,545,000, more than four millions less than when Congress met. The Secretary of the Treasury recommended a further grant of $35,000,000 national bank circulation in their stead, but it doesn't look as if Congress would be content with this. There is a strong demand for more money in the South, and something of a demand from the West. This amount might satisfy those sections, but it makes no provision for the Pacific coast, where, as everybody admits, currency is soon to take the place of gold in general business. Some persons who have looked into the matter think the South should have $15,000,000, the West $10,000,000 and the Pacific $25,000,000. An increase to the National Banks of the whole amount of three per cents. would not quite meet this figure. Many leading men from the East favor contraction, but the demand in that direction seems hardly strong enough to prevail. Projects for redistributing the bank circulation will undoubtedly be introduced, but at present an increase appears more probable than a general redistribution. Of the bills already presented, half a dozen provide for free banking, and four more look to an increase of circulation in one form or another. The Banking Committee of the House, and Finance Committee of the Senate are both dilatory, and neither has seriously debated any of these questions, so that it is almost impossible to get any safe data on which to ground a conclusion as to what action will finally be taken.

View of Cuban Affairs.

The following paragraph from Forney's paper, quite in contrast with what he was in the habit of writing some weeks ago, undoubtedly expresses the view now taken by the Administration of affairs in Cuba. He says:

"The Cubans persistently and flauntingly violated the laws of the United States, and blunted the ardent sympathies with which the loyal people of the North regarded them. Instead of spending their means in the purchase of arms and ammunition, the carriage of which under the American flag Mr. Fish had informed them would be protected on the high seas, the Cuban Junta, under the advice of rebel privateers and ex-Confederate generals, and other military or naval officers, publicly organized illegal expeditions of armed men in New York, and fitted out illegal vessels from ports of the United States. Instead of bending their energies to render practical assistance to the men who were fighting for their cause in Cuba, they spent them in vain efforts to sow dissension between General Grant and his Cabinet, and to weaken the administration in Congress and before the people. Left thus alone the armies of Cuba dwindled away, place after place was lost, until not a town was left to them, and the peripatetic government of Cespedes which, but for the bad management and bad faith of the Cuban managers and their friends, might have put itself in position to be recognized by a government whose sympathies were with it, has not a shelter to cover it nor a place in which it can safely hold deliberations, and the end of the insurrection cannot long be deferred."

The New Loan Bill.

Secretary Boutwell's new loan bill will, it is understood, get into Congress next week. He adheres to the scheme laid down in his annual report, but there are not many members of Congress who believe we can negotiate a loan at par for four and a half per cent. A good many are willing enough that he should have the chance to try it, but the opinion prevails that the rate of interest had better be fixed at a higher figure. Most of the outside talk is to the effect that nothing can be done at less than five per cent. But it should be remembered that the Secretary has not yet presented the reasons which induce his belief that we may negotiate at the rate he has named, and the statement of those reasons may throw some light on the problem.

Want What They Call Their Rights.

The colored folks are vigorously pressing for what they call their rights in every direction. Friday evening they held a meeting at which the tone of all their speeches was that the present school system must be broken down, and reorganization had on such a basis that there will be a general mixing up of the white and black children in all the schools, and now they have got a bill through one branch of the city council requiring hotels, restaurants, saloons and other places of entertainment to receive them on the same terms as they do white persons, under a penalty of fifty dollars fine for each offense, and the other branch of council will probably adopt it at the next meeting.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1870.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted several communications from the Secretaries of War and the Navy in answer to resolutions of the Senate relative to the use of lands for military and naval purposes in Arkansas and Florida. Also, a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting a copy of his opinion relative to State jurisdiction over national cemeteries in the lately rebellious States. Also a communication from the National Typographical Union, praying favorable consideration by Congress of the Postal Telegraph bill pending in the House. Also, resolutions of the late Commercial Convention, at Louisville, on the subject of taxation. Also various petitions for a free banking law, and for relief from political disabilities, for the recognition of Cuban independence, and for the abolition of the franking privilege.

A large number of bills, &c., were introduced, including a resolution by Mr. CORBETT in favor of including the annexation of British Columbia in the subject for negotiation with Great Britain.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Virginia bill.

Mr. SUMNER opposed action on the bill until the committee investigates the condition of affairs in Virginia as had been done in the case of Georgia.

The CHAIR ruled that debate upon the merits of the bill was not now in order.

The bill was then taken up. It provides for entitling Virginia to representation in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. STEWART urged the prompt admission of the State on the ground that the faith of Congress was pledged thereto. The authority of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of Government, did not imply the right of Congress to compel a State to belong to the Republican party.

Mr. CONKLING believed the Senate had now sufficient light on the subject to act intelligently, but he was disposed to grant the Senator from Massachusetts whatever time he might consider essential to the deliberate consideration of so grave a question.

Mr. SUMNER urged as an additional reason for deferring action that the condition of things in Tennessee should teach the Senate a lesson of caution. If the bill were allowed to go over till next week, he would make no opposition to its consideration.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the admission of Virginia. While personally anxious for admission, he could not overlook the fact, and the Senate could not overlook it, that the Legislature of Virginia was overwhelmingly rebel.

Mr. EDMUNDS desired to have further information concerning Virginia, as upon the condition of things there would depend his vote for or against immediate admission. He desired to inquire on himself whether Virginia was complying to good faith with the Fourteenth amendment, and whether her legislators ought not to be required to take an oath based on the theory of that amendment.

Mr. MORTON made the broad statement that the spirit of the reconstruction acts from beginning to end gave to all rebels the right to take part in the reorganization of those States, except such as were embraced in the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, participation in the rebellion not being regarded as a cause of ineligibility. In support of this view he quoted from the various reconstruction acts of Congress. He deprecated as a breach of good faith the attempt now to create a test of qualification for office that did not exist when the members of the Legislature were elected.

Mr. DRAKE moved as amendment to the bill the following: "Provided, that should the Legislature of such State, at any time hereafter pass any act or resolution recommending or annulling its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to the United States, the passage of such act or joint resolution shall operate to exclude said State from representation in Congress, and remit said State to its condition immediately prior to the passage of this act." He said this amendment will prevent the rebel States from playing the game which has been tried by other States in the North, of repealing former action so soon as they could do so with safety to themselves.

Mr. WARNER expressed earnest desire to see the early settlement of political questions concerning the late rebellious States. Congress would have to abandon its prospective policy as one barren of good results, and apply itself to the suppression of crime and lawlessness. In this connection he remarked that he would go to the South with a halter in one hand and universal amnesty in the other. In other words, he would hang the murderer of to-day, but pardon the political offenders of the past. Give the South that platform and you give peace to that section.

Mr. WILLEY said that by the report of the Judiciary Committee, which had proposed this bill, Virginia was now entitled to representation, and it would be almost criminal for the Senate wantonly to delay that desirable event. The State should not be excluded for one moment longer, except upon the clearest and most palpable reasons.

Mr. SUMNER believed the cardinal evil of the reconstruction measure as originally passed was the requirement of a test oath for officers of state and municipalities, and the exclusion from participation in the new government of those who were naturally leaders of the Southern people. Being therefore, in a measure, responsible, these men took no interest in upholding the peace and good order of the communities in which they lived. He deprecated the introduction of party feeling at this time, and expressed the apprehension that a bill would yet be introduced to remand Virginia to military authority, and undo all that has been done during the past year, with approval of the administration and a large majority of the Republican party of Virginia.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until next Thursday, and advocated the motion at length, remarking that the reconstruction policy of Congress was embodied in the very soil of the continent, and was sure of triumph.

Mr. FOWLER repelled what he termed the unjust accusations made in the Senate against the people of Tennessee and the people of the South. He denied that the Southern people were the murderous crew they had been represented. There had been comparatively less violence and crime in the South since the war than in any other section. Instead of going to the South with a halter in one hand and amnesty in the other, he preferred to strengthen their sentiments and principles of civilization, and to disseminate the blessings of education. He then referred to the political condition of Tennessee, where Union men had been trampled under foot and the Republican party disintegrated and hopelessly lost by the ambitious schemes of unprincipled men.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate shortly after 4 P. M. went into Executive session, prior to which a message from the President was read, in response to a resolution setting forth that no correspondence or negotiations had been entered into between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws.

The following bills were introduced and reported:

By Mr. SUMNER, to secure equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

By Mr. HOWARD, to regulate descents in the Territory of Utah.

By Mr. HARLAN, to prohibit the sale of public lands of the United States, except to actual settlers.

By Mr. DRAKE, a joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels and steam machinery.

By Mr. STEWART, to secure to all persons equal protection of the laws, extending to Chinese immigrants the provisions of the civil rights bill. Also, a bill to change the boundaries of the State of Nevada. Also, a bill to abolish the franking privilege and to establish the United States postal telegraph system, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal mail routes of the United States, and to aggregate charges for telegraphing that the revenues of the system shall equal as nearly as possible the current expenses for operating the same, and the construction account shall in no wise in any year exceed the charge upon the department for the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

By Mr. MORTON, a joint resolution declaring that no State has power to enforce any tax or duty upon any passenger traveling into, through or from any other State, Territory or District of the United States, and has no power by contract with any corporation or individual engaged in the transportation of passengers as a condition in any charter to reserve to itself any portion or part of the gross receipts from such passengers, and that it is the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation to prevent the collection of such taxes or duties upon passengers. Also, a bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out and equip ships of war, or to sell or furnish arms or munitions of war with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign province or State to commit hostilities against the people of any provinces, districts or colony in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem, in gold, such United States treasury notes as may be presented for redemption, at the rate of one dollar in coin for one dollar and twenty cents in Treasury notes, that such notes so redeemed shall be used for the purchase of bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

By Mr. SHERMAN, a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of making some additional provision by law for the purchase of artificial legs for disabled soldiers.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law whereby National Banks shall be compelled hereafter to retain semi-annually the gold interest paid them upon their bonds by the Government, to secure their circulating notes until the amount reaches such a sum as now required by law to be held as a reserve in legal tenders, and to be retained as a reserve in place of, and a substitute for legal tenders, that they may be in condition at a future day to resume specie payment. Also, a preamble and resolution setting forth that whereas, it is believed that it is the earnest desire of the people of British Columbia to be annexed to the United States, appears from a petition recently forwarded to the Queen of Great Britain, a copy of which, accompanied by a resolution, which was made, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of State inquire into the expediency of proposing to the Government of Great Britain to include in any treaty of adjustment for a settlement of difference between the two Governments an article for the transfer of British Columbia to the United States.

Mr. CORBETT, in the course of some remarks, intimated that in view of the importance of the early settlement of the Alabama claims, and the difficulty under which the British Government might labor in compensating the United States it might be expedient to make a cession of the territory referred to a basis of settlement.

Mr. HOWARD said he had been credibly informed that the people there were anxious either to be recognized by the government of Canada as a regular dependency of that dominion, with power of local legislation, or to be annexed to the United States. Various reasons might be given for the latter course. There was now the existence in what was known as the Red River country, directly north of Minnesota a sort of insurrection, they being dissatisfied with the condition they had been left in by the recent trade between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada, which virtually left them out in the cold. Their means of communication with the rest of the civilized world were extremely imperfect, their only channel of trade of any value leading to the markets of the United States. The country was comparatively valuable, being productive of all the cereals and various articles of commerce. However, he did not approve of the suggestion that we should accept British Columbia as payment of the Alabama claims.

Mr. CORBETT explained that the resolution merely provided that it should be included in the accounts in settlement.

After short time spent in executive session, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under a call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, to change the time of meeting of Congress at its second and third sessions to the first Monday in January. Also, to protect American citizens passengers on steamers. Also, to provide a revisory board for the navy, and to regulate naval rank. Also, to regulate rank on the naval medical staff.

By Mr. POLAND, authorizing the entry of Canadian products without consular certificates.

Among other bills introduced were the following: Exempting farmers and gardeners from paying brokers' tax on sales of their products.

Repealing tariff duties on animals imported for breeding purposes.

To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United States.

To admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

For the improvement of the harbor at Fort Washington, Wis.

To regulate the appraisement of imports.

For the erection of buildings for Postoffice and other government purposes in Jefferson, Mo.

To extend the privileges of the National Banking Act.

To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy, providing the repeal shall not affect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains, penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

For the removal of Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas and disposal of their lands to actual settlers only.

For a commission to investigate claims arising from Indian depredations.

Enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending pre-emption and homestead laws.

To enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

To disencumber public lands of so-called Indian titles.

To define the present boundary line between Nebraska and Dakotah.

Granting land in aid of public schools in Arkansas.

To amend the national currency act.

To establish boundaries of judicial circuits of the United States.

To amend the act for the improvement of Des Moines to Rock Island Rapids in the Mississippi river.

To grant the right of way for a horse railroad from Davenport and Rock Island across the Mississippi.

For the completion of the custom house at Cairo.

To establish a permanent navy yard and depot at Mound City.

To amend the homestead act allowing soldiers to enter 160 acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of eighty acres as now limited, and that when any person enters for a homestead 80 acres of land not mineral nor timbered and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may in addition enter 160 acres of land not mineral and not capable of cultivation by irrigation, half of which may be timbered land, and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-fourth sections of land incapable of cultivation by irrigation or mineral nor timber lands only valuable for grazing and with it eighty acres of timbered land.

By Mr. PAINE, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, and providing that after March 3d, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred members; provided, first, that if new States shall be admitted after the next census, their Representatives shall be additional to the three hundred; second, if any State shall be reduced in number of Representatives by the apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty second Congress, but its Representatives in that Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred and third, if the representation of any State shall be increased by the apportionment, the additional Representatives shall be chosen by the State at large, unless its Legislature shall otherwise provide.

Section second requires the Superintendent of Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior before August 15, 1870, a preliminary report showing first, the whole number of persons in each State, territory, county and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age; and, third, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age whose right to vote for certain officers is denied or abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, with other necessary statistics.

Section three provides that after a preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior he shall, in accordance with Section second of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, ascertain therefrom and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consult, first, the basis of representation of each State, and second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States; and shall third ascertain the basis of representation of the Congressional districts by dividing the aggregate basis by 300; and shall fourthly ascertain the number of representatives in each State by dividing its basis of representation by basis of the single districts, rejecting fractions, and shall, fifth, apportion to the State having the largest rejected fraction, one to each, enough representatives to make the whole number three hundred.

Section four requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act, duly sealed and certified, to the Speaker of the House, and to each Governor on or before September 16th, 1871.

Section fifth provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall include the basis of representation of each of the States of Mississippi, Virginia, Texas and Georgia, in the aggregate basis of the United States, but shall not transmit the statement of his proceedings to their Governors until they are respectively admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress, and that if the Fifteenth Amendment shall be duly ratified before December 10th, 1870, there shall be no reduction of the basis of any State on account of previous denial or abridgement of any right which shall be secured by that amendment.

Section sixth repeals conflicting acts and parts of acts.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Postmaster General and Attorney General to report the number of carriages and horses, and the amount of harness paid for by the government and used for the convenience and pleasure of such heads of departments and their families, or by the heads of their respective bureaus, and to state by what authority such property of the government has been so appropriated, etc.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, rising to debate, it went over under the rule.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question on its passage. The preamble recites that the people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress of April 10th, 1869, authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people and authorizing the election of State officers provided by such constitution. The joint resolution therefore declares that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered 93 to 58.

Mr. PAINE moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion and demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, and called for the yeas and nays. The vote resulted ayes 76, nays 76.

The SPEAKER gave the casting vote in the negative, and the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. WHITTEMORE moved that the House adjourn and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL made a remark about South Carolina filibustering to exclude Virginia.

The House refused to adjourn, by 38 to 99.

Mr. PAINE called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there has been an error in making up the result of the vote on Mr. Benjamin's motion. Mr. Hoar had voted aye, and his vote had not been recorded. The correct vote, therefore, was yeas 77, nays 76.

After considerable colloquy the vote was corrected, the speaker withdrew his casting vote, and the question recurred, shall the main question be ordered? The House refused to order the main question by a vote of 66 to 80, and the bill went over under the rule. The following were among the Republican members voting aye: Messrs. Bingham, Blair, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkleburg, Fitch, Garfield, Hays, Ingersoll, Ketchum, Laflin, McCarthy, Morrill, of Maine; Peters, Smith, of Vermont; Starkweather, Torrey and Wilson, of Ohio.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. BECK, from the same committee, reported the military academy appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of N. L. and George Griswold and many New York ship owners and merchants, for free trade in ships.

Mr. WELLS presented the memorial of Oliver Garrison and others for a reduction of the tariff on pig iron.

Mr. ORTH presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege, and to require prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for the direct importation of foreign products.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition of citizens of Trumbull county, Ohio, against a reduction of the import duties on jute and gunny manufactures.

Mr. BENJAMIN, on suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of pension agents, and to prescribe the method of paying pensioners.

After a long discussion Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to amend it so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every county free of expense to the pensioners.

Pending a vote on that motion, the House at four o'clock adjourned.

For Additional Telegraph See Second Page.

Life of Daniel Webster.

The first volume of this great national work is now before the public, and is in every respect worthy the head and heart of George Ticknor Curtis, the literary executor of the "Great Expounder." In the arrangement of the biography, Mr. Curtis has so skillfully interwoven the everyday scenes of the gifted statesman and lawyer and husband, father and friend, that the reader has before him, as it were, a life picture. The author has not confined himself to a mere biography, but incidently introduces many important political facts, which to the student of political history will be of great value. In a literary point of view, the work is one of exalted merit, and its author has nobly discharged the trust committed to him. The publishers are D. Appleton & Co., New York, from which fact it may be inferred the work is published in the best style of the printer's art. The first volume contains six hundred pages, illustrated with an elegant steel portrait of Mr. Webster and views at Franklin and at Marshfield. The second volume will be issued in February. Mr. J. R. Cunningham, 62 Fourth avenue, is the agent for the work in this city, where it should meet with a large sale.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

The Legislature, on the third ballot Wednesday, elected Gen. W. W. IRWIN State Treasurer, over ROBERT W. MACKEY, by nine majority. Fifteen Republicans refused to be bound by the caucus nomination of Mr. MACKEY,—in making which all or nearly all of them took no part—and adhered to Gen. IRWIN. The Democrats, after voting for their candidate, Mr. BARR, cast their votes for Gen. IRWIN, and a result was thus achieved that will create in the hearts of the Republican masses of Pennsylvania more genuine joy than has for a long time been felt there. The news of the defeat of Mr. MACKEY will spread throughout the State as glad tidings inauguarating a new era in our State politics,—a proclamation from the capital that a nomination not fit to be made, though sanctioned by fifty caucuses, it is the right and duty of Republicans to put down. Those Republicans in the Legislature who have acted up to this line stand on high ground. They occupy an impregnable position, supported by well-defined, openly expressed, perfectly unmistakable popular sentiment. Mr. MACKEY's caucus nomination was obtained by controlling the machinery which has been broken in a thousand pieces; and the example will be everywhere imitated whenever moral principle and the good of the party require it.

The result and the manner of it are strictly in accordance with the bold suggestion of Gov. GEARY in his message. After tersely enumerating some of the most glaring of the reasons for reforming the Treasury system and the abuses which surround the annual struggle for the office, the Governor said:

> "Then, in the name of the good people"
> "of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members"
> "of the Legislature, *without distinction of*"
> "*party, to rise above the murkiness of the*"
> "*polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true*"
> "*dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism,*"
> "and purify the election of Treasurer as"
> "well as that of every officer within this"
> "Commonwealth, and punish every one"
> "who tampers with the purity of elections."
> "And then every one who shall have"
> "performed his whole duty to sustain the"
> "true interests of the State, and to maintain"
> "the high dignity of her character, may"
> "return unpolluted and with a clear"
> "conscience to his constituents, who will"
> "receive him with open arms, and with"
> "the joyful exclamation of 'well done,"
> "good and faithful servant.'"

This invitation to act "without distinction of party" was promptly accepted by a sufficient number of the Representatives of both parties, and the Treasury "Ring" have been taught a lesson which they will never forget. The occasion called for the exercise of the qualities of boldness and honesty; and right well have those Republicans who accepted the call of the Governor, and refused to bow to the tyranny of caucus, done their duty. The Republican masses, the whole people, at home, and everywhere, will applaud and sustain them.

Gen. IRWIN is a Republican without reproach. After holding the office one year, with credit to himself and advantage to the State, he was defeated for a second term by the most corrupt combination our State has ever known. A whole year was spent by the Treasury Ring perfecting plans for "putting the MACKEY slate through." All their plans have failed, to the utter dismay of the actors in the plot. Their insolence and corrupt practices have been properly rebuked by the people.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND ROCHEFORT.

Prince NAPOLEON, cold and phlegmatic in appearance, has long been known to be a man of fiery and ungovernable soul. At this distance from the scene, and with our scant knowledge of the facts of the case, there would be small satisfaction in speculating about the murderous affair which has created so profound a sensation in Paris. It will, no doubt, be everywhere regarded as of more importance just now, in the present attitude of things in France, than if it had taken place some years ago. The homicide will likely prove an event of historical significance in its influence upon the future of the BONAPARTE dynasty. We may pretty confidently look upon it in this light, even though we may be quite unable to anticipate its effects. Prince NAPOLEON and LOUIS NAPOLEON have not always sustained pleasant relations with each other. The character and antecedents of the Prince are certainly a cause of deep anxiety to the Emperor in forecasting his own death and the chances of being succeeded by his son. And it is no secret that the policy and declarations of the Emperor have often been regarded by the Prince with unconcealed distrust. But one can hardly imagine any grounds of alienation between these relatives which could have withstood the assaults of the *Lanterne* man upon the NAPOLEON family. His object has evidently been to degrade the entire stock in the estimation of the world, while his attacks upon its two most conspicuous members in license of abuse and, it may be, in calumny, have been so virulent as to disgust many Republicans. One result of the affair will undoubtedly be to give additional importance, at least prominence, to the man of the *Lanterne* and to his new journal, *La Marseillaise*. In the account of the encounter by the Prince himself, he is represented as saying to the men who called upon him, "It is ROCHEFORT and not his creatures that I seek."

Though every reader knows more or less concerning this notorious, if not famous man, they may not be displeased to read a few facts regarding his career, which we derive from an article about him that appeared in the widely circulated German magazine, the *Gartenlaube*, in 1868. In this article we are reminded that, if M. ROCHEFORT has personally reviled the Imperial family, they have paid him in kind. It is alleged that they have employed a pack of mercenary writers to assail not only himself but his mother and his daughter, only twelve years old, with the vilest personalities, and that under the irritation produced by these imputations some of ROCHEFORT's indiscretions have been committed. This savage satirist is not of plebeian birth, it seems; HENRI ROCHEFORT is the son of the Marquis de ROCHEFORT-LUCAY. He is somewhat above thirty years old, a tall, slender man, with an imposing front and a lean, sharply defined face, which is set off by a dark mustache. His glance has much penetration, and the expression of his entire physiognomy is full of meaning. In personal intercourse he is exceedingly amiable and free from pretension, without a trace of the blustering, hectoring ways so common among Frenchmen. Only one dishonoring trait can be justly charged upon him: he is a passionate gambler, and in the indulgence of this propensity, he got rid, as soon as acquired, of the considerable sums derived from his *Lanterne*, which were probably not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand francs a week. ROCHEFORT formerly held an office under the Prefect of the Seine, Baron HAUSSMANN; he was then Inspector of the Fine Arts until he entered upon his career as a journalist. In this character he was first engaged on the *Charivari*, then on the *Nain Jaune* and finally on the *Figaro*, of which last named paper he was for years one of the most distinguished and best paid collaborateurs. He would perhaps be still in this position which brought him a salary of two thousand francs a month, if the editor of the *Figaro* had not dismissed him, upon warning from the Minister of the Interior. To this circumstance *The Lanterne* owes its origin. This journal, which first made ROCHEFORT known abroad, had at one time a circulation of a hundred and fifty thousand subscribers, and probably had more than a million of readers in France alone. Its renown over the continent was so great that, for a time, it was regularly translated into German. But, as the editor of the *Gartenlaube* remarks, ROCHEFORT's wit is too specifically French to be easily transfused into a foreign tongue; or even to be fully appreciated by any but French people, we may add.

ROCHEFORT is now a member of the legislative body, and is reported to have produced a rather favorable impression upon his colleagues. The Emperor permitted a sneering smile to glide over his face when ROCHEFORT's name was read on the day of the opening. On the nearest opportunity he of the *Lanterne* took his revenge by a killing allusion to the celebrated eagle. Some say that the manner in which the thing was done was better and more effective than the allusion itself, and that the Imperial sneer was well punished.

In French history important events have sometimes proceeded from or been much influenced by comparatively small and insignificant things. Journalists also play a great part in France, even under the present press regulations, and for this and other reasons perhaps ROCHEFORT and his colleagues are as well worthy of attention as the Prince NAPOLEON.

AN EXCELLENT FIELD FOR INQUIRY.

A desire to acquire useful information is always commendable. Therefore we are disposed to regard with favor the action of Mr. DAVID WATSON, a prominent Liberal, and a canny Scotchman, who seeks positive information concerning the working of the ballot in this country. DAVID has sent over a circular letter, indorsed by JOHN STUART MILL, made up of pointed inquiries concerning this matter. It will doubtless appear surprising to the majority of our readers, but it is nevertheless true, that Messrs. WATSON and MILL labor under the impression that we are not of one opinion concerning the ballot. We say surprising, because the steamers that depart and arrive at New York almost with the regularity of clock work, carry back and forth thousands upon thousands of intelligent citizens of both countries, who, one would think, would exchange impressions and ideas sufficient to disabuse the erroneous impressions upon matters of this nature, to say nothing of the testimony of those who take up their residence abroad, or that of the largely increasing class of English-Americans.

We can only account for the doubts, if not downright ignorance, displayed in Messrs. WATSON and MILL's course, by attributing it to the positive utterances of that class of English tourists whose impressions are received, so to speak, on the wing, in their rapid flight from New York to St. Louis or Chicago. The majority of works published in England, for the special information of Englishmen, treating upon matters and things in the United States, from the splenetic effusions of MOORE and TROLLOPE, to the complimentary performances of WENTWORTH DILKE, all alike display a remarkable family resemblance in that their authors betray the habit of jumping, rather than feeling their way to conclusions.

It is not difficult to account for the indulgence of this habit. Those who represent the foremost nation on the globe cannot afford to betray ignorance even concerning things about which they know little. Thus it happens that when they are suddenly nonplussed by a totally new phase of affairs presented for their contemplation, and discover in an unmistakable *fact* much that they cannot understand, much less reconcile with preconceived ideas, they straightway proceed to account for the fresh facts by a process of reasoning such as conflicts least with previously expressed convictions.

Mr. WATSON's circular is one of the strongest proofs of the correctness of this frequent charge against English tourists that could be desired. It has been well said that the ballot is accepted by all parties and sects, "advanced" or retrograde, wise or foolish, as one of the ultimate facts of our system, and this for various reasons, the principal of which are, that it is the quickest and most convenient mode of collecting the suffrages of large constituencies; that it is certainly the system under which voters are most effectually protected against intimidation, and bribers rendered least certain of getting the value of their money.

We trust, however, that the inquirers will not pause merely with the evidence they will obtain in favor of the ballot. A thorough investigation of its workings in this country cannot fail to disabuse the inquirers of the impression which obtains in England, to wit, that through its operations American elections are the synonym for all that is corrupt and dishonest, and that in consequence of the depravity displayed in its practical operations, well meaning and high minded gentlemen are compelled to forego the exercise of their political rights. An honest comparison of English and Emerican elections cannot fail to set at rest the reckless statements made in the British Parliament, and in English journals, for it will be seen then that surveillance and bribery, the two things that neutralize popular suffrage, are brought to perfection in Great Britain, and that the Americans are mere tyros at the business.

"QUESTION 1st. Are there no safeguards thrown around those offices to secure their faithful discharge?

"Second. Have the heads of departments absolute power to control them, or are they limited by law to the faithful performance of certain functions?

"Third. If subordinate officers are subject to lawful inspection, why not principal offices or *heads*?

"Fourth. Have the common people any right to know what their representatives and those *heads* are doing with the money of the people?

"Fifth. Is there any way by which the people can ascertain or prevent a dishonest officer or Treasurer from squandering or misappropriating the public money?"

A correspondent signing himself "Inquirer," asked these questions in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday. Our object in referring to them at present, is not to attempt to answer them, or any one of them, at least directly, but to direct attention to the condition of mind which evidently prompted "Inquirer" to ask them. This correspondent is plainly not a professional politician, and the whole tenor of his communication indicates a citizen interested in the fortunes of his country as his country, and because he has fought to maintain its institutions. It discloses an anxiety about the public concerns similar in degree and intensity to the anxiety with which the owner of an estate, or the head of a family inquires respecting the conduct of his agents. It is pitiable to think that this tone does not betray the spirit of a local statesman, or man inside politics. That wonderfully constituted creature is, we know, moved alternately with contempt and compassion in the contemplation of simple-minded, patriotic zeal for public economy. He entertains no contracted views on this subject, holding them unworthy of his character. He knows that common people have very narrow, even low notions about economy. Like Mat-o-the-Mint, in the Beggar's Opera, he knows that "the world is avaricious," and like that philosopher, "he hates avarice;" like JEMMY in the same play, he has a horror of being "more honest than the rest of mankind." There is no use in such virtue, he thinks; it is not appreciated. However strongly these liberal notions may appeal to our sympathies, we are convinced that in our politics they have worked mischief in the past. The State, even the National Treasury is not bottomless, their supplies are not infinite, public money is just as hardly earned and costs as much toil as the money of the individual, and to misappropriate, or take a dollar of it unlawfully is just as much robbery as to take a dollar from a private till. These propositions, however strange or extravagant they seem, must be received as true and acted upon rigorously by our officials, if we are to continue a great and prosperous nation. And the people must see to it themselves that they are not robbed. *They have the matter in their own hands; if they shall contiue to be plundered, it will be their own fault.* But in order to any effective interference with the prevailing corruption, they must lay aside the apparent or real indifference and the blind trust with which they have hitherto submitted to spoliation. The letter of Inquirer shows the right feeling and spirit. Much is said about the intelligence of the people, about our school system, &c. It is true that the people are intelligent, but intelligence without attention will not save them. Neither geographical details nor algebraic principles in themselves qualify the citizen to protect himself, his family and his country against their most dangerous enemies. But let them once realize their duties and their power and the necessity of doing the former and exercising the latter, and their intelligence will be of essential service. It will make their work and their victory sure and easy.

The truth is that our Republican institutions are so young that the people have not yet fully learned either the difficulties or the dangers with which they have to contend. They in consequence very generally fail to understand their responsibilities. Some will be surprised by the statement, but perhaps it is true, that we are still much influenced by notions of administration handed down from colonial times. The recent tremendous convulsion through which we have passed, and especially developments in the operation of our Government since the war, have done more to destroy these traditional notions than was done in all the interval between the Revolution and 1860. In England the Government, the entire military and civil administration is in the hands of a class. True, the popular element is powerful there, but the effect of popular clamor or opinion is simply to influence the action of the governing class. This class surely practice some abuses and tolerate more. But many, it may be most of these objectionable things, are sanctioned by long duration, having come down from other times. The lowest civil servants are, however, strictly accountable to this class, or to members of it, while the higher civil servants are taken from it, and are amenable to it for the manner in which they fulfil their duties. And it is only the truth to say that this English ruling class are well educated, and, in at least an average degree, honorable. But the important point is, that they are all in subjection to a code of social and official morality, the infraction of whose laws entails penalties of a very terrible character. As the result of this arrangement, every one probably knows that, after all necessary abatements have been made, the financial administratisn of England is the purest in the world. That is, there is less peculation either on a small or a great scale than in any other country. Certainly there is as little. This system, in all its essential features, once existed in this country. With its advantages or disadvantages we are not at present concerned, as our object is merely to point out its effect upon the popular mind. Our fathers were accustomed to confide in the subordinate financial officials, because they knew them to be subject to a supervision from above of the sternest kind. A habit of trust was thus formed which continued to operate when the change of government had removed the ancient surveillance. Under the monarchy the king was the fountain of honor, and aristocratic society held its members amenable for violations of morality inconsistent with what was due to the king. Peculation occupied a high place among such violations of duty. In a republic the people are the source of honor—and if they are wise they will hold their servants to a strict accountability for offenses against them. Our public men are neither more honest nor more dishonest than public men everywhere. But men everwhere to whom large sums of money are entrusted, must know themselves to be under sharp supervision, or there is great danger that they will yield to the temptation of their position. It is for the people to see to it that their honor is sustained by the knowledge that a very disagreeable penalty awaits their fall. One thing is certain; if the people do not watch over and guard their own interests, nobody will do it for them. As we have already once said—the matter is in their own hands, and we confess, to us it seems that the very salvation of the country is dependent upon their action.

THE New York *Post*, in an article on Prison Reform in that State, says:

"There is one encouraging feature in the report which will inspire with confidence those who are giving their labors to the public in this work of beneficence. It is the gradual change in the laws and their administration for many years past, by which the discipline of the prisons has been steadily becoming one of moral influence instead of terrorism, and the good results which have become apparent in the conduct of discharged convicts. The whip has disappeared, and with it nearly every form of suffering arbitrarily inflicted by the keepers. Libraries have been introduced for the prisoners; a small sum of money has been given them at their discharge, and they have been permitted to save money by overwork; the Legislature has authorized a commutation of sentence, in certain cases, for good conduct; schools have been established for the ignorant; funeral services permitted over the dead, and decent care given to the insane and to women giving birth to children in the prisons."

To any one who has studied the subject of criminals with sufficient attention to see its importance, there are few more encouraging signs of our times than the changes in prison discipline which have been followed by such excellent effects. Not in one prison, or in a single State, but wherever the experiment of kindness and gentleness has been tried, the results, we believe, have served to show the impolicy as well as the barbarity of the long prevalent method of harshness and severity. In the Western Penitentiary the influence of the changes of treatment introduced, some time ago, has been highly salutary. Hope in many minds has taken the place of despondency. By the rewards of good conduct held forth and then conferred, the prisoners are taught self-respect and the value of the habit which secures such advantages. The Sunday meeting becomes an occasion to which through the week they look forward with agreeable anticipation, and backward as to a time of enjoyment. They are thus made to realize that they are still connected with the world, and that the world has an interest in them still. Many of them spend their leisure time in study, or in profitable reading, and they learn to look forward to their release from confinement as a time when they may, in some measure, redeem the errors and crimes of the past. In a word, the experiment has clearly proved what there was, indeed, no reason to doubt, that these people, however fallen, are still men.

DEVOUT Catholics say that the Pope has been greatly comforted by the revelations, or rather prophecies, of a certain saintly woman, one Anna Maria Taigi, who died about forty years ago, leaving a number of papers to the present Pope and his predecessor, in which all the important events of their respective reigns were foretold. These prophecies, like those of a volume printed in 1751, where Pius IX is designated under the title of *Crux de Cruce*, speak of the sufferings of the pontiff during a time, and of his ultimate triumph, with the restoration of all his rights and power; and the faithful are strong in their belief of their final accomplishments.

Prophetesses have played rather an important part in the history of the papacy, and PIUS IX. is not the only Pope who has been consoled by their predictions. More frequently, however, they have appeared in the character of foretellers of evil. We have accounts of several of these prophecies in the book by JANUS, which has dealt so terrible a blow to the champions of infallibility, and which is now known to have been written by the most learned Roman Catholic historian in Germany. This book, by the way, has been placed on the Index, the only reply of which it is susceptible. Every body has heard of ST. HILDEGARD, the famous prophetess on the Rhine, who was highly honored in her day by Popes and Emperors. As early as 1170 the following predictions by her were published and created great anxiety among the adherents of the Roman Court:

"They (the Popes) sieze upon us, like ravening beasts, with their power of binding and loosing and through them the whole church is withered. They desire to subjugate the kingdoms of the world, but the nations will rise against them and the too rich and haughty clergy, whose property they will reduce to the right limits. The pride of the Popes, who no longer observe any religion, will be brought low; Rome and its immediate neighborhood will alone be left to them, partly in consequence of wars, partly by the common agreement of the States."

About two centuries later St. BRIDGET spent a considerable time in the sacred city. But she belonged to the North. As the Golden Legend says, "She illustrated Scotland by her sanctity and her miracles." It was she who, sent by her poor and pious parents to milk the cow, gave the contents of the pail to a beggar, and by a prayer to the Virgin, filled it again with excellent new milk. It was she who, still in her mother's home, converted water into ale for the benefit of the sick. In Rome her miracles were yet more wonderful. Her visions have been universally regarded as inspired, and were "defended as such in an express treatise by Cardinal TORQUEMADA," says JANUS. "She denounced the Pope as worse than LUCIFER, as a murderer of the souls intrusted to him, who condemns the innocent and sells the elect for filthy lucre." Her predictions of the woes coming upon the Papacy were terrible, and caused great disquiet for long after her death.

FOR once the CAMERONS have been beaten and driven from the field. Although able to control the machinery of the caucus, that Ring cannot control the people. When the moral sentiment of the masses can be brought to bear against them they go to the bottom. For a long time the Republican party endured their practices, but there came a time when rebellion was justifiable. The shackles, once broken, can never again be riveted on the limbs and consciences of the party. New life will be infused into the organization by the result on the Treasury question, which is in every light auspicious and gratifying. There is a moral sentiment in politics as well as other affairs of men, which must be respected,—a lesson which the CAMERONS and ring men in general it is presumed by this time understand. In breaking "the MACKEY slate" and rising superior to the behest of caucus, Republicans have achieved a triumph of inestimable importance. It is the right and the duty of Republicans to put down an unfit nomination which the COMMERCIAL has long and earnestly labored. The assertion of this principle became necessary for the preservation of Republican principle. Its signal triumph at the capital will go very far towards purifying the political atmosphere. In elevating the standard of the party, bad men necessarily go down. Eminently is it so in this instance, and in the general joy we mingle our congratulations and have the only reward we desire or ever hoped for.

WE observe that in a number of States, either in accordance with law or mere custom, the accounts of the treasurers are being examined by legislative committees. In New York, where the system of accounts and payments is extremely rigid, a patient and thorough examination in detail, of every payment and voucher, both in the Auditor and Treasurer's office, is made annually by a committee of three appointed by the Legislature. Although no important irregularity was ever detected, the practice is considered essential to the proper transaction of the business of the State. A less rigid scrutiny might eventuate in gross irregularities and defalcation. Both officers of course court the examination, and business is constantly transacted with the knowledge that it will take place. Without intending to intimate that special reasons exist, we suggest that the rule be applied to our State's affairs. No firm or institution, whose concerns are well administered, permits a year to go by without such an examination, and nothing would be more proper than for the Legislature to select a thoroughly competent committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor.

HON. WILLIAM MCKENNAN, Circuit Judge for this Circuit, having finished the January term at Erie, has returned to this city. A number of cases, civil and criminal, were tried before him, and he has produced a very favorable impression both as to ability and judicial manner, on the bar and the public. Judge McK.'s next term will be held at Trenton, New Jersey.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

St. Louis and Chicago Compared by the Test of Figures.

The Western papers don't often submit their glowing declarations as to the growth and prosperity of their respective cities to the test of figures; but the St. Louis *Democrat* punctures some of the pretensions of Chicago by a comparison between the produce trade of that city and St. Louis. Thus, beginning with wheat and flour, the *Democrat* finds that Chicago received and shipped of wheat as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Received	13,540,250	16,649,126
Shipped	10,367,880	12,773,654

Increase in 1869 about 23 per cent. But the St. Louis record shows a much larger gain, thus:

	1868.	1869.
Received	4,353,951	6,296,926
Shipped	542,234	1,594,074

Increase of receipts about 46 per cent. Increase of shipments about 200 per cent.

The flour manufactured in the two cities compare thus:

	1868.	1869.
St. Louis	895,154	1,001,161
Chicago	732,479	549,893

While Chicago has lost 132,586 barrels, or one-quarter of her production, in 1868, St. Louis has gained 106,007 barrels, or about 12 per cent. during the year. The receipts and exports of flour in the two show the following:

CHICAGO.	1868.	1869.	Gain.	Loss.
Receipts	2,092,553	2,214,808	6 p. c.	......
Exports	2,229,488	2,164,645	......	3 p. c.

ST. LOUIS.	1868.	1869.	Gain.	Loss.
Receipts	805,836	1,126,652	40 p. c.	......
Exports	1,499,367	2,133,973	40 p. c.	......

The contrast is quite forcible without comment—it is a gain of 40 per cent. by St. Louis, and no gain at all by Chicago. Of other grains, according to the *Democrat*, both cities have generally received less in 1869 than in 1868, but Chicago has declined altogether more than St. Louis. In the packing business, also, while St. Louis has cut 182,913 hogs to December 30th, against 186,930 in the same time 1868, the number packed in Chicago in 1869 is stated at 337,656, against 597,954 for the last season.

The Commercial and the Ring.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"Within the last two weeks the circulation of the *Commercial* has increased nearly one thousand." It should have increased double that for the bold, independent and correct course you have taken for the last year, or since I had the pleasure to become a daily reader of it. You have, or will save the State hundreds of thousands of dollars, by giving such free ventilation to the Camerons, Quays, Mackeys, &c., &c. You are doing a noble work, for which thousands will thank and sustain you. This bold and independent course is just what has been wanted in the State for a long time. Simon Cameron is the most corrupt man in the State, and the Quays and Mackeys and all that ilk, have followed his example. In the sessions of Congress of 1826 and 1827, Cameron and the penciler of this, set type in Gales & Seaton's office, (*National Intelligencer*) Washington. Even then he was tricky and dishonest. "Cry aloud, and spare not." You are doing a good work.

A REPUBLICAN.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1870.

ALLUDING to the treatment of the insane in the State of New York, a journal in the city says the fifteen hundred of these pitiful and helpless creatures outside of New York and Kings counties had better be killed at once than treated with the cruelty they now undergo, and of which nothing worse can be said for human nature than that it is often now remediable, nor for the State than that it is sometimes now remediless.

FROM all accounts the bickerings in the navy prove very detrimental to the service. The Surgeons particularly appear to feel aggrieved, and more than one case of resignation has recently occurred. It is stated that this class of officers decide not to go to sea under existing rules and regulations, and prefer the alternative of leaving the employment of the Government altogether.

The entire number of sheep in the United States is over 23,000,000. One-half of these are kept in seven States, Ohio taking the lead, with 6,730,126 head, and producing nearly one-sixth of all the wool in the country. Michigan shows third in this list.

"THEY laugh best who laugh last."—*Mackey*

Food of Oceanic Animals.

J. Gwyer Jeffreys writes in *Nature*: "The receipt of an interesting paper by Professor Dickie, entitled 'Notes on range in depth of marine Algæ,' lately published by the Botanical Society of Edinburg, induces me to call the attention of physiologists to the fact that plant-life appears to be absent in the ocean, with the exception of a comparatively narrow fringe (known as the littoral and laminarian zones) which girds the coasts, and the 'Sargasso' tract in the Gulf of Mexico.

"During the recent exploration, in her Majesty's steamer Porcupine, of part of the North Atlantic, I could not detect the slightest trace of any vegetable organism at a greater depth than fifteen fathoms. Animal organisms of all kinds and sizes, living and dead, were everywhere abundant, from the surface to the bottom; and it might at first be supposed that such constituted the only food of the oceanic animals which were observed, some of them being zoophagous, others sarcophagous, none phytophagous. But inasmuch as all animals are said to exhale carbonic acid gas, and on their death the same gas is given out by their decomposition, whence do oceanic animals get that supply of carbon which terrestrial and littoral or shallow-water animals derive, directly or indirectly, from plants? Can any class of marine animals assimilate the carbon contained in the seas, as plants assimilate the carbon contained in the air?"

Once in Three Years.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Part of the business of the present session of the State Legislature will consist of proposed amendments to the Constitution. In this connection we suggest that the Legislature should pass an act, to be submitted to the people, decreeing that the General Assembly should meet no oftener than once in three years. The trouble of the times is rather from too much legislation than too little. The wise men of Harrisburg are now in session only about three months in each year, and yet it is known to every one that during the remaining nine months the State manages to get along very pleasantly and smoothly without their interference. In fact, the political atmosphere is always purer when they are not at the Capitol, and enterprise holding franchises feels a greater sense of security in them than when the Assembly is in session. Besides, the expense of the too frequent meetings should be considered. The Legislature is a luxury and should not be too often indulged in.

New Things That are Old.

Is there anything new under the sun? The bicycle seems to have been known in China two centuries ago, and some forms of the velocipede were probably seen even earlier in Europe. In the ancient painted glass of the church of Stoke Pogis (the churchyard of which, by the by, was the scene of Gray's famous "Elegy") may be seen a youth riding the wheeled horse amid a throng of admiring spectators. The paddle-wheel for boats is seen on the Assyrian marbles; and it is now suggested that the pyramids of Egypt may be built of artificial stone, made in the same way as that which the French have used on the Suez canal. It is well-known that no stone like that of the pyramids is to be found anywhere in the vicinity, and this fact lends plausibility to the supposition that it is a manufactured material.

SOME interesting experiments have recently been made in the grounds attached to the school of Saint Remy, France, as to the useful qualities of the common mole. On the 23d of July a mole was placed in a piece of shrubbery, and was given wornils and grubs for food. In four days he ate 432 wornils and 250 grubs. Another mole was placed on the 7th of August in a large wooden box, and in twelve days he ate 540 grubs and 872 wornils. From time to time vegetable matter such as was believed to be his usual food was placed before him, but he never touched it except to make his bed upon it. A third, which had lost a foot in a trap, ate 150 wornils on the first day. It is now argued, from the results of these experiments, that the devastatons in the soil committed by the mole are more than counterbalanced by his destruction of noxious insects.

IT is understood that Senator Ross is making preparations to sue six or eight of the prominent papers of the country for libel, for connecting his name with corruption in the impeachment trial. The Senator has engaged some of the best counsel in the country, and will open on all of his traducers at the same time.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER,

And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER,

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER,

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER,

Having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field of journalism; and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE,

It being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized,—in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION,

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all that is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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Address, THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

STATE NEWS.

A pet anaconda at the Lehigh University has died from the bite of a rat which was thrown to it for food.

Fifty-six barrels of whisky were sold in the city of Lancaster, a few days since, by General Gregory, Marshal of the Eastern District of this State, for seventy-six cents a gallon, tax included.

The new Court House, at Meadville, was dedicated on Thursday with proper ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Judges Johnson and Vincent, H. L. Richmond, Esq., and others. There were large delegations of people from all portions of Crawford county. In the evening a grand banquet was given at the McHenry House, which was numerously attended.

On Monday last the workmen at the Allentown Iron Works were notified that a reduction of their wages would be made on and after that day. The announcement was not received with favor by the employees, and the whole number, with very few exceptions, quit work. They demand a continuance of the old wages.

They have a prohibitory liquor law in Blairsville, passed by the Legislature two or three winters ago, and approved by a direct vote of the people. The law has been strictly enforced until recently, when several parties engaged in the hotel and saloon business concluded that they would defy it openly. For this they were indicted and tried at the December term of the Indiana County Court, the matter of course creating great interest and excitement. All who were indicted were convicted, and fined $1,400 in the aggregate, and five of them, including one woman, were sent to jail for fifty days each.

A man named Mowry, a provision dealer in Warren, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, on Monday last. Financial trouble, it is supposed, was the cause of his self-destruction.

The Zahniser school house, in Lake, Mercer county, was burned down on the night of December 27th. The fire was first discovered between seven and eight o'clock, and the citizens in that section express themselves confident that it was set on fire purposely. This is the second school house that has been fired within the past two weeks in that county.

Three sudden deaths in Mercer county are reported within two weeks. Mr. John De France, aged between seventy and eighty, while dressing for church, on the 26th ult., fell from his chair and expired almost immediately. Mr. Koon, of Pymatuning township, while returning from a visit to his son on the 3d inst., fell from his horse and died instantly. Mr. Peter Barnes, of Greenville, while visiting his barn on New Year's night, fell dead. All of these deaths are said to have been caused by apoplexy.

The Teachers' Institute of Fayette county met in the Court House, in Uniontown, during the holidays. The attendance was good, and the interest on the part of the citizens was remarkable. Profs. R. H. Fulton, of Pittsburgh, Higgis, of York, Miller, of Waynesburg, and Duncan, of Bridgeport, delivered lectures, which were highly appreciated, and Mrs. Shoemaker gave a creditable and pleasing reading entertainment. Prof. Fulton presented very eloquently the philosophy of the present plan of education in our public schools, which is doing so much now for our State.

One day last week, as some men were engaged at work on Jones's Contract, near Mineral Point, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, a blast exploded prematurely, killing two men and injuring two more. One man was blown up in the air about fifty feet, and alighted sixty feet from the place where the accident occurred. The deceased were Canadians.

A meeting in the interest of the Somerset Branch Railroad will be held at the Court House in Somerset on Saturday, 22d inst.

Hammon & Powers's extensive flouring mill, at Conneautville, Clarion county, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 29th ult. Loss estimated at $15,000, upon which there is an insurance of $8,000.

The name of S. P. M'Calmont, Esq., of Franklin, is mentioned among many others, as a candidate for Congress in the Twentieth District. He is well known as a thorough lawyer and successful business man.

The citizens of Greenville, Mercer county, are agitating the subject of a Library Association. Fifteen shares, forty dollars each, have been subscribed, and the project looks as if it would be successful.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* says: We were horrified to learn the other day that Mr. John Armagast, of Buffalo Run, an aged and highly respected citizen, was nearly devoured by hogs in his own barn-yard. Mr. Armagast has long been in feeble health, and for some time past he has been subject to fits of epilepsy, frequently falling down when alone in an entirely unconscious state. He was suddenly taken with this weakness one day last week when in his barn-yard, and in his helpless condition was set upon by a number of hogs, which tore and mangled him horribly. Fortunately his son came to his assistance in time to save him from immediate death, but the old gentleman is now lying in a very precarious condition.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: On Saturday night Mr. Hall, of Waterford, met with a fatal accident. On Monday, while his body was yet lying in the house awaiting burial, a prominent citizen of that borough called to offer his condolence and—collect a debt of sixty cents alleged to be due. The widow told him that she had no money with her, but would see that the bill was paid, and the creditor departed. The circumstance got noised abroad, and some of the young men thereabouts, fearing that the man might possibly be cheated out of his dues, have started a one cent subscription and collected the amount, no one being allowed to contribute more than one penny. They intend having the account duly certified and sworn to and a receipt given for the change, which they are now prepared to pay.

James M. Swank, Esq., has disposed of the Johnstown *Tribune* to his brother, George T. Swank, a practical printer.

George Row, Esq., has sold the Indiana *Register and American* establishment to R. M. Birkman, Esq., of the Blairsville *Press*, who will consolidate the two establishments, and publish a paper with a new name at Indiana.

HARRISBURG.

Treasuryship Contest Ended

Gen. W. W. Irwin Elected.

The Vote---Irwin, 70; Mackey, 61.

The Democrats Unite With Fifteen Republicans.

Exciting Scenes in Joint Convention.

Total Rout of the Treasury Ring.

A MAJORITY OF ASSEMBLYMEN RISE ABOVE PARTY.

Opinions of Politicians and the People on the Result.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 6, 1870.

ADJOURNMENT—THE COMMITTEES.

The House adjourned to-day until next week, in order to afford the Speaker an opportunity to make up the committees. The selections of Speaker Strang will afford a reasonable idea of the basis upon which he desires legislation conducted. The committees control legislation, and however earnest a majority of the House may be on the subject of retrenchment and reform, should the committees be cast in an opposite interest, their efforts will be thwarted. If Mr. Strang makes good the glowing professions of his inaugural address, in constituting committees, the demand of the people for a new policy at the State capitol will be faithfully reflected. The hotel gossip is that the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means lies between ex-Speaker Davis, of Philadelphia, and James H. Webb, of Bradford county, who announced himself as a candidate for Speaker last fall, but subsequently withdrew in favor of Mr. Strang. H. C. Johnson, of Crawford, is also named for the position. The reputation of "'Lish" Davis as being foremost in advocating and voting for all manner of loose appropriations is well known. Mr. Webb, I am happy to say, has a better name as a legislator, and would probably guard the interests of the treasury with fidelity. He has been a member of the House for three years, and is a man of practical ideas and solid information, with a high reputation for integrity. He was not nominated by the party in his district last fall at the first convention held; but the gentleman put in nomination to succeed him having been killed by a railroad accident, Mr. Webb was taken up, and returned to his old seat in the House.

The desire of the members that there should be a new leaf turned over in legislation, and all jobbery abolished, is strikingly manifest on all occasions, and among the new members the sentiment is almost unanimous. Out of the one hundred members of the last House, but thirty-two were re-elected, twenty-one Republicans and eleven Democrats. Philadelphia re-elected six Republicans, and the delegation from that city is speckled and spotted in a delightful manner, although there are some who insist that it has a uniform complexion and single aim in view, without regard to politics or term of service. What that is the appropriation bills will probably disclose. The sixty-eight new members—outside of Philadelphia—were generally elected on a retrenchment platform, and it is clear the advocates of this policy are now, at the outset of the session, in an overwhelming majority, but the trials and temptations incidental to their position are yet before them. Old residenters, and men experienced in legislation, will tell you that this cry of economy is the invariable rule at the opening of the session, but the principle is lost sight of when its application is attempted. This is possibly correct, as a rule, but I take it the back-bones of members who now set out with promises of retrenchment and reform, are exceptionally stiff, and they will not be seduced from their position by cajolery or intimidated by threats.

One thing not generally known is the fact that had not Mr. Speaker Strang given the most satisfactory assurances on the subject of retrenchment, he could not have been elected if he had been backed by fifty caucus nominations instead of one. A number of Western members, including some from Allegheny county, were dissatisfied at the snap judgment taken by the preliminary caucus, and were ready for revolt. Even as it was, it only needed a leader and a little energetic work, to have withheld enough votes from Mr. Strang to have compelled his withdrawal. But the idea was circulated extensively that he would take the most advanced ground in his inaugural, and the natural desire of the new members for harmony in the party, led them to acquiesce in his election as Speaker. But it should be understood he was elected on these pledges and not on his past record.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The most important change made in the Senate Committees, and it is one that will have its influence during the session, was the substitution of Mr. Billingfelt, of Lancaster county, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, in place of George Connell, of Philadelphia. The former is a representative of the honesty and integrity of the people, and will use his position to crush out all legislative rings and stop corrupt or needless appropriations of public money. He is of genuine old Pennsylvania German stock; has the accent peculiar to the class; talks plain common sense, with great force, and is not afraid to differ with his party when he is confident of the strength of his own position. Senator Connell is well known as a man of ability and tact, but his record is bad on most questions connected with the disbursement of the public money. He has been at the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate for eleven years, and his deposition shows that Speaker Stinson has views of his own as to honest legislation, and is determined, so far as in him lies the power, to give them practical effect. The removal of Mr. Connell created a good deal of feeling at the Capitol. His ability is unquestioned, but it has been too rarely exercised in behalf of reformatory legislation.

The following is a list of the Standing Committees of the Senate:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, Graham, Connell, Brown and Buckalew.
Finance—Messrs. Billingfelt, White, Brooke, Wallace and McIntire.
Judiciary General—Messrs. White, Olmsted, Howard, Wallace and Davis.
Judiciary Local—Messrs. Osterhout, Mumma, Henszey, McIntire and Purman.
Accounts—Messrs. Rutan, Watt, Nagle and Linderman.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Olmsted, Allen, Rutan, Davis and Buckalew.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Kerr, Watt, Warfel, Turner and Duncan.
Corporations—Messrs. Graham, Henszey, Osterhout, Beck and Miller.
Library—Messrs. Olmsted, Warfel and Wallace.
Banks—Messrs. Henszey, Graham, Mumma, Randall and Brown.
Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Howard, Kerr, Robison, Linderman and Broadhead.
Railroads—Messrs. Connell, Lowry, Howard, Randall and Buckalew.
Election Districts—Messrs. Allen, Rutan, Watt and Purman.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Brooke, Graham, Warfel, Davis and Brown.
Education—Messrs. Warfel, Brooke, Allen, Brown and Davis.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Robison, Billingfelt, Brooke, Turner and Brodhead.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Mumma, Allen and Duncan.
Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Robison, Warfel, Brown and Duncan.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Robison, Osterhout, Mumma, Beck and Turner.
Compare Bills—Messrs. Watt, Kerr, Billingfelt, Brown and Nagle.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Kerr, Rutan, Graham, Linderman and Brodhead.
Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Howard, Warfel, White, Duncan and Buckalew.
Public Printing—Messrs. Henszey, Graham, Robison, Nagle and Turner.
New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Lowry, Kerr, Allen, Beck and Purman.
Mines and Mining—Messrs. Mumma, Howard, Connell, Turner and Randall.

The committees are not materially changed from the way they stood last year, except in so far as it was necessary, to give places to the new members. Senator Graham is on the Committees on Federal Relations, Corporations, (Chairman), Banks, Retrenchment and Reform, and Vice and Immorality. Senator Howard is on the committees on General Judiciary, Canals, (Chairman), Railroads, Claims, (Chairman), and Mines and Mining.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

The desire for reform in the management of the finances of the State, and especially in the disposition to be made of the unexpended balance, is very apparent. Four or five bills have already been introduced, all aiming at the correction of admitted evils, and as many more are understood to be in preparation. Mr. Buckalew's proposition to make the State Treasurer elective by the people, is favorably received, but as this can only be accomplished by an amendment to the Constitution, and will take two years to get it into effect, the necessity is felt for immediate legislation to correct the evil at once. Mr. Buckalew's amendment will do very well, but there is a demand for something in the meantime. Senator Wallace has his bill of last year up again, contemplating depositories of the public money, where the funds will be locked up until they are needed for public purposes.

THE MEASURE PROPOSED BY D. N. WHITE.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, read in place this morning a bill entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." It was laid on the table, but it is Mr. White's intention to press its consideration upon the House at the earliest opportunity. The bill is carefully guarded in all its provisions; squarely meets the unexpended balance question, and promises a reform in the management of the State funds, so that they may become a source of revenue to the State, rather than be fruitful in corruption and fraud. I subjoin an abstract of Mr. White's measure. It was prepared after consultation with gentlemen of financial experience, and he is strongly of opinion it will cure the evil about which there has been so much discussion. There will be numerous other bills contemplating the same object, and out of so many suggestions, doubtless an act can be framed that will be practical and reformatory.

Mr. White, after a conference with bank officers, connected with some of the most solid institutions of the State, is of opinion that should it not be practicable or advantageous to purchase bonds, the banks will pay at least an average of four per cent. for the use of State funds. The necessity of advertising for proposals for the care of funds from banks, would seem to be obviated by the provisions requiring monthly statements from the Treasurer and Auditor as to the condition of the funds. All parties can readily learn from these statements the amount of the unexpended balance, the amount held by the respective banks, and the interest paid thereon. But the synopsis of the bill, subjoined, will clearly indicate its provisions:

Section one increases securities of State Treasurer to $500,000.

Section two provides salary of Treasurer from and after first Monday of May, 1870, shall be $5,000 per annum.

Section three provides that until a proper treasury is provided at seat of State government, the Treasurer shall deposit public moneys in one or more banks of the State, national or otherwise, subject to call; the Treasurer may change deposits from one bank to another as often as he may deem necessary for the safety of funds or welfare of Commonwealth, but is to be held responsible for all public moneys.

Section four requires the Treasurer on first Monday of each month to submit to the Auditor General the total amount of money in Treasury at beginning of the preceding month; payments and receipts during the month; balance on hand at the close of month, and where deposited, giving name of each bank and the amount deposited with it; also, to set forth amount received from each bank for interest on deposits, which shall be included in statement of total amount on hand at close of each month.

Section five requires every bank holding deposits of State funds to report to Auditor General within ten days of close of each month, the amount of money on hand to the credit of the Treasurer at the beginning of preceding month; the amount deposited during the month; the amount drawn out by Treasurer; the average amount held during the month, and the average rate of interest thereon; the amount credited to Treasurer as profits; and the balance, including such profits, standing to the credit of the Treasurer at the close of the month. It further requires Auditor to keep a record of transactions with each bank, and to charge the Treasurer with interest on profits so credited to him. If Cashier of any bank refuses or neglects to make such returns to Auditor General as are required by the act, then the Treasurer is required to remove public moneys from such bank.

Section six requires the Treasurer to append to his monthly exhibit a statement under oath that he has received no consideration of any character from the banks other than that credited to the State. The bank officers are also required to make affidavits that the Treasurer has not been corrupted by gifts, promises, etc.

Section seven punishes the Treasurer or bank officers for offering or receiving corrupt considerations, by fine and imprisonment.

Section eight makes it the duty of the Treasurer, in his annual report, to distinguish between receipts and disbursements of moneys belonging to the Sinking Fund and moneys not belonging or applicable to that fund; stating from what source derived, and whether applied to the payment of public debt or paid out under specific appropriation made by law.

Section nine makes it the duty of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to meet monthly, and after ascertaining the amount in the treasury belonging to that fund, and amount in excess of appropriations, to give notice by publication at least once in every three months, or monthly if the funds on hand will justify it, that so much of the State debt as the funds available in the Treasury are sufficient to liquidate, will be paid on presentation; or at their option, to advertise they are ready to receive proposals for the sale of State bonds to such extent as they may designate; and if such proposals are not advantageous to State, then they shall direct Treasurer to purchase in open market, at the lowest and best price, the said amount of State bonds.

Section ten repeals laws forbidding the State Treasurer to receive interest on deposits, where the interest is duly paid into the State Treasury.

SENATOR HOWARD'S BILL.

Senator Howard, of Allegheny, has a bill prepared looking to the same end as that introduced by Representative White. Mr. Howard's bill increases the salary of the Treasurer to $6,000, and requires him to give bonds sufficient to cover the highest amount in his hands at any one time. He is required to pay over as often as once a month all moneys in his hands to three banks, designated as depositories. These depositories, to be located in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are to be selected by a Board of Control, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor and Surveyor General, from the banks which proffer the best security and highest rate of interest on balances. The interest so accruing is to be passed to credit of the Sate. The Treasurer is required to make his deposits and check out the funds in a *pro rata* proportion, on each bank. The bill contemplates that half the balance in the Treasury will be kept on deposit in Philadelphia, and a quarter each in Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

The depositories selected are to give bonds of individuals covering the highest supposable amount deposited with them; and these bonds must be approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, after an examination into the sufficiency of the securities, by inquiry under oath.

Mr. Howard's bill has another important provision that appropriations for charitable purposes shall only be drawn from the Treasury as required by the necessities of the charities for which appropriations are made.

This is but a crude synopsis of the bill, and hardly does justice to the plan proposed by Senator Howard.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1870.

The Treasuryship Settled.

This morning General Irwin's friends gave up the contest, and the caucus has nominated Mr. Mackey. This result was produced by the resources, political and otherwise, of the Cameron ring. It is said Senator Scott threw his influence with his colleague at the critical moment, and the two united neutralized the plans of the opposition, and the nomination was allowed to go by default. The caucus was not full, thirteen Representatives and three Senators being absent, but the nomination will be ratified by the Legislature—at least, there is no talk otherwise. Of Irwin's eight votes some would have gone for Mackey had he needed them, and many Irwin men voted for Mackey, having been released from their pledges.

Treasury Legislation.

The friends of reform have confidence left that a bill will probably pass destroying the power of the Treasury ring, as recommended by Governor Geary. Of course, every effort may be made to defeat such a bill by those interested in handling the money, but a great change must come over the Legislature for it to succeed.

Mr. White's bill, introduced to-day on the subject, meets general approbation, and will be pressed to a decisive vote. Much depends on the Speaker's committees.

Mr. Mackey's Annual Report—His Recommendations.

The Treasurer's annual report has been circulated since the decision of the caucus. Mr. Mackey takes the ground that the unexpended balance must be used for the benefit of the State; recommends that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund buy the State bonds at market value, and advises that the bail of the Treasurer be increased.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Lowry—Erecting a new county, embracing parts of Crawford, Venango, Warren and Forest, to be called Chase.

Mr. Graham—Supplement for Freehold Banking and Building Association, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Buckalew—Authorizing a free vote in electing certain officers of counties, townships, boroughs, cities and wards, which allows a voter whenever more than one person are elective to the same municipal office, to distribute his votes among the candidates or concentrate them upon one, the candidates the highest in vote being declared elected. Referred to a Special Committee, with the Speaker as Chairman.

Mr. Howard—Consolidating and incorporating Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby and territory adjacent, under the name of South Pittsburgh.

Mr. Turner—Regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions, necessitating two years' service in a drug store or graduation from a medical college as qualification of pharmaceutists.

Postage Voted the Members.

Mr. Olmstead called up the bill repealing the 24th section of the last appropriation bill.

Mr. Wallace moved an amendment, appropriating one hundred dollars a session to each member for postage, the Clerk to keep an accurate account and charge members for all over one hundred dollars.

Mr. White moved to reduce to fifty dollars; lost.

Wr. Wallace's amendment was carried, and the bill passed finally.

The Philadelphia Contested Seat.

The committee in the contested case of Diamond, Democrat, against Watt, Republican, was drawn as follows: Lowry, Kerr, Warfel, Randall, Miller, Brooke and Graham; five Republicans and two Democrats.

The Governor's Inauguration.

Mr. White offered a resolution fixing Tuesday noon, 18th instant, for the inauguration of the Governor, on the south portico of the capitol, if the weather is favorable; if otherwise in the hall of the House, and appointing a committee of seven from each House to establish arrangements and wait on the Governor. Carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adaire introduced a resolution appointing Rev. Mr. Edwards of Lawrence, Chaplain. Discussed and postponed.

Contested Election Case.

The committee to try the contested case of Geisse, Republican, against Forsythe, Democrat, was drawn as follows: Adaire, Bunn, Josephs, Hong, Creitz, McAteer, Skinner, Milliken, Tyler. Five Democrats and four Republicans.

Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The Treasury Caucus.

The Republican joint caucus met at two o'clock, and balloted for State Treasurer, as follows: Mackey, fifty; Irwin, eight. Messrs. Ames and Elliott were paired off. Nineteen were absent, including Lowry, Warfel, Kerr, Adaire, Bowman, Buffington, Longenecker, Craig, Herr, Leslie, McCracken and McCreary. Speaker Strang voted for Mackey. Speaker Stinson, Billingfelt, Rutan, Godshalk, Reinoehl, Sharlock and Albright for Irwin.

The Senate Committees.

The following are the chairmen of the most important Senate committees announced to-day: Federal Relations, Lowry; Finance, Billingfelt; Judiciary General, White; Judiciary Local, Osterhout; Corporations, Graham; Banks, Hussey; Mines and Mining, Mumma; Canals, Howard; Railroads, Connell; Military, White; Vice and Immorality, Kerr; Claims and Damages, Howard; Printing, Hussey; New Counties, Lowry. The House committees will be announced on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1870.

SENATE.

The following resolutions were offered by the gentlemen indicated, and all passed without opposition:

By Mr. Osterhout—For five thousand copies of the Governor's message for each House.

Mr. Olmsted—Fixing Thursday for a joint convention to count the Gubernatorial returns.

Mr. Lowry—Referring that part of the Governor's message relating to the State Treasury to the Finance Committee, with power of inquiry, and authority to swear the State Treasurer and other State officials as to the disposition of public moneys and bonds.

Mr. Lowry—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the expediency of giving married women all the property rights of husbands.

Mr. Lowry—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the expediency of abolishing the death penalty in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rutan—Referring that part of the Governor's message relating to receival of State appropriations by the agents of charitable institutions without security.

Mr. Henszey—Requesting the Board of Public Charities to report to the next Legislature the expediency of establishing an asylum for inebriates.

Mr. Howard—Instructing the committee authorized by Mr. Lowry's resolution, to inquire into the State Treasury, to push the investigation into the practice of the State Treasurer, for three years past, respecting the use of bonds and State funds.

Mr. Lowry warmly supported this, asserting that the Governor had made no rash allegations, and we must know if our funds are used in oil speculations, Erie stocks, or New York gold "rings."

Mr. Rutan—Authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the allegations that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had corruptly procured legislation for its benefit, and interfered with its influence in elections by either house, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Brown—Authorizing the purchase of one copy of Purdon's Digest and Ziegler's Manual for each Senator.

Mr. White, from the committee on the Somerset election case, reported declaring the *prima facie* right of Scull to a seat without prejudicing the right of Findley to contest the same.

Pending discussion of the report, the Senate adjourned till four o'clock Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., Janury 10, 1870.

SENATE.

Want Consolidation with Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance from South Pittsburgh, against the act forcing said borough into incorporation with the borough south of the Monongahela, and petitioning for an act enabling them to unite with Pittsburgh.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Rutan—Fixing the number and compensation of officers of the Senate and House, which reduces the present force more than one-third, and provides that all minor offices shall be filled by appointments made by the Speaker, without reference to where the men belong, looking only to saving expenses. The amount to be gained by the State is calculatedat twenty-four thousand dollars.

Mr. Howard—Supplement for Library Hall Association of Pittsburgh, allowing them to loan at increased rate of interest.

Also, supplement to Philadelphia and Allegheny Auction law of 1859, introducing a fifth class into Allegheny county.

Mr. Graham—Supplement for the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway allowing their crossing the Hand street bridge and connection at City Hall.

Supplement for Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Passenger Railway, regulating their elections.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway to purchase or lease other passenger railways in Allegheny county, and issue bonds amounting to fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Connell—Fixing the salary of the Governor at eight thousand dollars.

Mr. Beck—Making the offices of Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General elective by the people.

Mr. Kerr—Incorporating the Petroleum Railroad Company, from Butler to Franklin.

The resolution admitting Mr. Scull to his seat was discussed at length, Senator Lowry speaking vehemently against it, and denying the reports that he had gone over to to the Democrats. He was followed by Messrs. Howard and Graham for and Mr. Davis against, and pending the question adjourned until evening.

EVENING—The resolution recognizing Scull's *prima facia* right to a seat was discussed by Mr. White in favor and by Messrs. Purman, Buckalew, Lowry and Davis against.

The resolution admitting Mr. Scull was defeated—yeas15., 15; nays, All the Democrats voted no, with Messrs. Lowry and Billingfelt, Republicans. Mr. Findley immediately presented himself to be sworn in, when the Speaker refused. Mr. Wallace appealed, seconded by Lowry. The Speaker explained that the special orders of the evening having been gone through with, nothing else was now in order. Mr. Wallace explained that this appeal was from the supposed decision that Mr. Findley could not be sworn. The Speaker replied that was not the decision. No other resolution was before the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions Presented

By Mr. McCreary—Authorizing a committee of seven to superintend the inaugural arrangments. Adopted.

The Treasury Investigation.

By Mr. Adaire—Referring the treasury portion of the Governor's message to a committee of three, empowered to send for persons and papers, and swear State officers.

Mr. Buffington moved an amendment authorizing the same committee to investigate if corrupt means have been used to influence the Treasurer's election. Accepted.

Mr. Elliot moved an amendment referring both subjects to the Ways and Means Committee. Lost—yeas, 41; nays, 56.

Mr. Webb moved an amendment prohibiting the Committee receiving any compensation for said services. Accepted.

Mr. Elliott declared these movements were made by individuals disappointed in the decision of the recent caucus. Lost—yeas, 33; nays, 54.

Mr. Hong moved an amendment covering the investigation of the practice of the State Treasurer for the last three years, believing the present incumbent would compare favorably with any preceding him.

Mr. Davis pronounced scandalous any investigation of the conduct of gentleman now out office, because no charges were made against them.

Mr. Hongs amendment was lost. Yeas 39, nays 42.

Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment increasing the sommittee to seven. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

The Governor's Message.

The joint resolution from the Senate for five thousand copies of the Governor's message for each House was defeated.

The bill from the Senate repealing the twenty-fourth section of the Appropriation act of 1868, and allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage, was referred, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, to the Ways and Means.

Mr. Josephs—Resolution furnishing each member with Purdon's Digest and Ziegler's Manual, Adopted after discussion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1870.

FIRST DISPATCH.

First ballot—no choice. Mackey, sixty-two; Daniel O. Barr, fifty-five; Bishop Simpson, one; Irwin, twelve, Henderson, one; Shoemaker, one. Billingfelt and Kerr of the Senate did not vote.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Second ballot—Irwin, sixty-six; Mackey, sixty-three; Barr, two; Shoemaker, one. Not voting, one.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ONE O'CLOCK AND TWENTY MINUTES.—Irwin elected. After voting down a motion to adjourn by yeas fifty-six nays seventy-six, the convention balloted a third time, as follows: Mackey, sixty-one; Irwin, seventy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1870.

The State Treasurer question is at last settled, after a contest unparalleled in the intensity and vigor with which it has been conducted. For the nomination it was boisterous and full of braggadocia. But when Irwin stated on Thursday last, he would be a candidate in the joint convention of the two Houses, and if his friends chose to vote for him they were at liberty to do so, the question assumed another shape, and there was little public talk about it. This morning it was charged a combination of Democrats and Irwin's friends had been effected, and Mackey's adherents were busy with endeavors to checkmate it. Still there was nothing tangible to be got in the way of evidence of the proposed coalition.

This morning the Democratic caucus met with Mr. Scott, of Columbia, as chairman, and nominated Daniel O. Barr, of Allegheny, with the understanding that if on the first ballot a sufficient number of Republicans rejected Mackey's nomination to insure Irwin's election, should the Democrats vote for him, then Barr would be dropped on second ballot, and the vote of the Democratic members should be given to Irwin. There was no opposition of any account in caucus to this resolution, which had the warm support of both Buckalew and Wallace. These facts became whispered about, and when the joint convention met at noon the excitement was most intense. The lobbies were crowded, and all the members of both houses in their seats save Billingfelt, of Lancaster.

The roll call went swimmingly along until Lowry's name was reached, when, amid uproarious laughter, he voted for Bishop Simpson. He was the first bolter. Senator Warfel voted for A. L. Henderson; Representative Coray for L. D. Shoemaker, and eleven other representatives for Irwin. Senator Kerr did not vote. Mackey lacked five votes of an election. The excitement was very great during the progress of the vote, but at its close the Mackey men lost confidence, as it became evident that he could not command enough Republicans to carry him through.

The second ballot was even more exciting. When Beck, the first Democratic Senator on the roll, was called, and he voted for Irwin, the unpalatable truth was shown to Mackey's friends that a combination had been made against their candidate. The interest in the result became absorbing as Democrat after Democrat voted for Irwin. When Beans, of Bucks, and Brobst, of Berks, renewed their allegiance to Barr, the caucus candidate, there was exulting laughter on the Republican side. Before the result was announced, and when it became understood that Irwin lacked only one vote of election, Brobst desired to change his vote from Barr to Irwin. Speaker Stinson decided it could not be done after the Speaker had voted. The decision created a great deal of uproar, but was finally acquiesced in, although some of the majority desired an appeal. The vote announced showed Irwin had sixty-six; Mackey, sixty-three; Barr two; Shoemaker one.

It is the town talk that during the progress of the ballot a member crossed from the Republican to the Democratic side, and made certain offers to a Democrat noted as a "pincher," conditional on his remaining faithful to Barr. A young Democratic Senator, from the eastern part of the State, overhearing the offer, said to the wavering representative: You sell us out, will you? If you do I'll knock your d—d head off," at the same time showing a piece of hickory firewood sufficient to brain an ox, let alone a Bucks county copperhead.

The result of the second ballot satisfied the Mackey men that their only hope lay in an adjournment. Harry White moved to adjourn to the second Tuesday of October, but the Convention voted on a less remote day, defeating it by ayes 56, nays 76. During the vote appeals were made to the Republican Irwin men to adjourn, and an arrangement would be made perfectly satisfactory to them, but they were unsuccessful, and quite a number of the supporters of Mackey, including both Speakers, voted against the motion. This seemed to show the bolters had the sympathies of more members than voted directly for Irwin. The third ballot was a formality, for every one knew how it would terminate from preceding indications. When the Speaker announced that Irwin had 70 votes and Mackey 61, and officially declared the former elected State Treasurer, there was a liberal amount of applause, but the Speaker checked it. The joint convention then adjourned, and the members returned to their respective chambers.

There were no particular exhibitions of ill-temper by the defeated after the result had been declared, while the successful party refrained from any jubilant manifestations.

The Senators and Representatives who separated from their political associates on this question represent strong Republican districts, except Coray, of Luzerne, and they are all, with this exception, and that of the six members from Lancaster, from the Western part of the State. They were sent to Harrisburg to battle for retrenchment and reform, and to break up the Cameron Treasury ring. The pursuit of this object has led them to reject a Republican caucus nomination, and for this political sin they express themselves as perfectly willing and able to answer to their constituents. There is not so much talk of reading out of the party as was to be expected, possibly owing to the fact that it is the counties these gentlemen represent that make Pennsylvania a Republican State. I annex a list of fifteen Republican Senators and Representatives who, on this question, seceded from this caucus nomination:

James Kerr, of Butler;
M. B. Lowry, of Erie;
F. W. Ames, of Crawford;
C. O. Bowman, of Erie;
A. J. Buffington, of Washington;
Geo. Coray, of Luzerne;
David Craig, of Lawrence;
Abraham Godshalk, of Lancaster;
E. B. Herr, of Lancaster;
Alex. Leslie, of Butler;
G. W. McCracken, of Lawrence;
D. B. McCreary, of Erie;
A. C. Reinoehl, of Lancaster;
E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer;
John E. Wiley, of Lancaster.

Billingfelt, who was absent from the convention, although in the city, is denounced by the *Telegraph* this evening with the same vehemence it showers upon the members who voted directly for Irwin.

To-night the election is the only topic of conversation throughout the city. It has created a profound feeling, and all manner of stories are in circulation as to the motives and inducements that prompted the division. Mr. Mackey, overestimating its importance, says it is a heavy blow to the Republican party of the State; that it was the result of a bargain and sale between the bolters and Democrats, and that its effect will be the ascendency of the Democrats in the State Senate by the alleged defection of Lowry, Kerr and Billingfelt; that all the contested seats will be decided adversely to the Republicans, and that the Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia will be defeated. Charges that money was used are freely made by the Cameronians, although they are of the most vague description. On the other hand the Senators and Representatives who refused to accept the caucus nomination, indignantly deny all assertions on their integrity, and especially the intimation that there was any collusion between them and the Democrats, other than that which appears on the record. In the matter of the rejection of the police law for Philadelphia, about which there is the most talk, as the consideration the Democrats are to receive for their votes for Irwin, a number of members who voted for Irwin have told me they shall treat the question on its merits, and have made no pledges to the Democrats, nor were any asked on the subject. They declare they were elected pledged to break up the Treasury ring that has heretofore ruled the State, and instead of defending their conduct in voting against Mackey, are jubilant over it, as a great victory achieved. They express no fears of their constituents when the latter are made acquainted with all the facts in the case.

Gen. Irwin made a very plain and explicit statement to your correspondent as to his alleged negotiations with the Democrats. He says on Friday last after it was known he would be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Mackey, he had an interview with Senator Wallace at the Bolton House at the latter's request. Wallace said the Democrats were as anxious as Irwin's friends to break up the Cameron Treasury ring, and asked the General if a sufficient number of Republicans would vote for him to make his election certain, if the Democrats would throw their votes for him. Mr. Irwin replied he had assurances that he would get more Republican votes than he needed if the Democrats would vote for him. Subsequently, Mr. Irwin saw Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace and gave them the names of his Republican supporters. This was all that took place between them, and they were the only Democratic members Irwin talked with on the subject. No pledges were required from Irwin and none given by him, and as far as he knows by any gentleman supporting him. Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace said the Democrats wanted a hand in smashing the Cameron ring, and were willing to unite with Republicans in supporting a Republican for State Treasurer to promote this result. On their recommendation the Democratic caucus passed the resolution it did to go for Irwin should the first ballot show he had the needed Republican strength.

Outside of politicians here the result is looked on as having very little bearing on politics, except in so far as politics are connected with and dependent on the Cameron Treasury ring. That is the idea of the free thinkers on political matters, but of course intense partizans magnify its proportions vastly, and predict all manner of evil results to the Republican party. Bergner, of the *Telegraph*, who only got sixty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury last year, and feels sore over the *Record* job, says in his paper this evening that he has it in the most positive terms that the checks which were given to some of the most prominent bolters have been seen.

The events of to-day make it tolerably clear that had Huff, of Greensburg, the third candidate, remained in the field, he would have been nominated in caucus over both Irwin and Mackey. He was here to-day, and it was proposed to place him in nomination in convention, but he declined mixing up in the fight as it stood. A large number of people attracted here by the Treasury contest leave for their homes to-night.

The question of economy was up in the House to-day on a resolution to appoint four additional pages. Messrs. Brown, Webb and Vankirk argued that while it was a small matter, it would be the opening wedge. It was also in violation of the law limiting the employees of the House, and there was no necessity for more pages, as the documents had been cut down. Mr. Adaire favored the resolution, which was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Vankirk.

Other resolutions appointing a Chaplain and an additional Janitor met the same fate. The temper of the House is clearly against any increase of officers over the number now allowed by law. All sorts of contrivances to evade the law are resorted to, and appeals made to pass them, because of the small amount involved. They are entering wedges and so understood by the friends of retrenchment, who uniformly vote them down by decisive majorities.

The House passed Vankirk's resolution formally abrogating the *Record* contract. Although it was stated on Bergner's behalf that he had abandoned the publication and discharged his reporters, the members seemed to apprehend a future claim on the State for damages, under the dubious wording of the contract.

The following is the vote for Treasurer:

For W. W. Irwin.

SENATORS.

Beck,
Brown,
Brodhead,
Buckalew,
Davis,
Duncan,
Findlay,
KERR,
Linderman,
LOWRY,
Miller,
McIntire,
Nagle,
Purman,
Randall,
Turner,
Wallace.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE.

AMES,
Armstrong,
Beans,
Boileau,
BOWMAN,
Brobst,
Brown,
BUFFINGTON,
Carlin,
CORAY,
CRAIG,
Creitz,
Dailey,
Dill, A. H.
Dill, A. B.
Dimmick,
Ellis,
Engleman,
Eschbach,
Forsyth,
GODSHALK,
Hall,
Harvey,
HERR,
Hursh,
Josephs,
Keene,
Keffer,
Leidig,
Leonard,
LESLIE,
McAteer,
MCCRACKEN,
MCCREARY,
McKinstry,
Meyer,
Milliken,
Montgomery,
Mooney,
Porter, John
Porter, B. F
REINOEHL,
Rohrer,
Schmatterly,
Schwartz,
Scott,
Sedgwick,
Skinner,
Snyder,
Steele,
WHEELER,
WILEY,
Woolever.

Republicans in SMALL CAPS.

For R. W. Mackey.

SENATORS—All Republicans.

Allen,
Brooke,
Connell,
Graham,
Henszey,
Howard,
Mumma,
Osterhout,
Olmsted,
Rutan,
Robinson,
Stinson,
Watt,
White.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—All Republicans.

Adaire,
Albright,
Bunn,
Church,
Chamberlain,
Cloud,
Comly,
Cooper,
Davis,
Darlington,
Deininger,
Elliott,
Fulton,
Hill,
Hong,
Humphreys,
Johnson,
Johnston,
Keech,
Kerr,
Kreps,
Long,
Longenecker,
McJunkin,
McMahon,
Marshall,
Maxwell,
Millar,
Miller,
Niles,
Parsons,
Roberts,
Robinson,
Sharlock,
Smith,
Steele,
Stephens,
Stokes,
Stone,
Strang,
Taylor,
Thomas,
Tyler,
Vankirk,
Walton,
Webb,
White.

NOT VOTING.

Senators Billingfelt and Warfel, of Lancaster.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. Findlay Sworn In.

Mr. Findlay, Democrat, was sworn in from the Somerset district.

Indorsement of Senator Cameron.

Mr. Lowry introduced a joint resolution indorsing Hon. Simon Cameron's course on the Cuba question in Congress.

Increase of Governor's Salary.

The bill increasing the Governor's salary to eight thousand dollars, was reduced by the committee to seven thousand, and passed finally.

Metropolitan Police Bill.

Mr. Connell introduced a metropolitan police bill for Philadelphia.

Another Oil Pipe Company.

Mr. Kerr—Incorporating the Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company, from any point in Butler or Armstrong to any point on the Allegheny river or Allegheny Valley Railroad in Armstrong or Clarion.

Mr. Graham's supplement for the Allegheny Prison passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions.

Mr. Adaire—Authorizing four additional page boys. Postponed.

Mr. McJunkin—Appointing Rev. Mr. Haldeman as Chaplain. Postponed on motion of Mr. Davis, who alleged there were two clergymen, a Democrat and a Republican, members of the House, who would pray for nothing.

Other movements for additional subordinate officers were defeated.

Record of Proceedings.

Mr. Niles called up his resolution for a committee on publication of the proceedings daily, with power to contract with the lowest bidder, subject to approval of the Legislature.

Mr. Vankirk offered an amendment, providing that the committee may report any other plan preferable to a daily, with probable cost. Adopted, and resolution as amended passed.

Bergner's Contract Ended.

After discussion, the resolution rescinding all obligation to George Bergner on his contract was passed.

Election of State Treasurer.

The joint Treasurer Convention met at 12 o'clock. The following is an analysis of the first ballot: All the Democrats, 55 in number, voted for Daniel O. Barr, the regular Democratic nominee; Senator Lowry for Bishop Simpson, Senator Warfel for Amos L. Henderson; Representatives Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godshalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreary, Reinœhl, Wheeler and Wiley for Irwin, and Coray for L. D. Shoemaker, Senators Kerr and Billingfelt not voting—all these Republicans. All the rest voted for Mackey. Recapitulation: Mackey, 62; Irwin, 11; Barr, 55; Simpson, 1; Henderson, 1; Shoemaker, 1.

Second Ballot—All the Democrats but Brobst and Beans voted for Irwin; Senators Lowry, of Erie, and Kerr, of Butler, and Representatives Bowman, of Erie, Buffington, of Washington; Craig, of Lawrence; Godshalk, of Lancaster; Kerr, of Lancaster; Leslie, of Butler; McCracken, of Lawrence; McCreary, of Erie; Reinœhl of Lancaster; Wheeler, of Mercer, and Wiley, of Lancaster, all Republicans, voted for Irwin; Senator Billingfelt, of Lancaster, not voting; Coray, Republican, of Luzerne, voted for Shoemaker. Messrs. Brobst and Beans, Democrats, asked to change from Barr to Irwin, but were refused. Recapitulation; Irwin, 66; Mackey, 63; Shoemaker, 1; Barr, 2.

The Mackey men then moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas, 56; nays, 76.

Third Ballot—(Billingfelt and Warfel, of Lancaster county, not voting)—All who voted for Irwin on second ballot voted same way; Beans and Brobst, Democrats, changed to Irwin, and at the close Ames and Coray, Republicans, changed their votes, the first from Mackey and the latter from Shoemaker to Irwin, amid applause. Recapitulation—Irwin, 70; Mackey, 61.

Remarks of Senator Lowry on the Scull-Findlay Contest.

During the discussion of the Scull-Findlay case in the Senate on Tuesday, Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, said:

Mr. Speaker: When this question was before the Senate on a previous occasion, I expressed myself very decidedly of the opinion that we could not go back of the returns. I have before me, sir, the two papers in this whole contest; one is regularly signed by the return judges—by three of them. This one return, we affirm, came to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Another return has also found its way here, not in the form of law—signed by only one return judge, named William C. Hicks, purporting to be from Somerset county. This paper assumes to be addressed to the Senate. I hold, sir, that that paper is good for nothing to us—not good for the paper upon which it is written. The lawful Return Judges have returns signed by all the Judges of that district. The gentleman, it is true, in his report says that one of them was not a legally affirmed Judge. I care nothing about that, sir, two of them are sufficient. Suppose a judgment in Court was given under the hand and seal of three Judges, and one of them would go in rebellion and certify that his colleagues were wrong, which judgment would be received in court; which would be the appellant and which would have to contend? Mr. Speaker, this whole thing, I undertake to say, is shameful to the Republican party that it is here; two or three weeks ago it was not contemplated that it should be here. What great distress, what great wrong was about to be inflicted upon the Republican party that they should caucus over a transaction of this kind? If a dozen jurors at a county court house should caucus upon a verdict that they were to render they would be very apt to be indicted, convicted and sentenced as conspirators to do an injustice. I repeat, sir, that the most shameful history in the record of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is to be found in the fact that you caucused to give a man a vote against a majority of the people, against the return judges and in violation of the act of the Assembly, which says that a committee shall be thrown upon the returns here made. And, sir, I was about inquiring what this great majority in the Republican party require that all former precedents should be disregarded, and that we should do this great wrong? I had supposed the Republican party was powerful in numbers and inflexible in its honesty and its integrity of purpose, and that it would seek no redress of this character. Suddenly, as if it were by magic, all over the State it has been alleged that "an old paralyzed man," I think were the words, was about to foresake the Republican party and go over to the Democratic party, and that, therefore, this wrong was to be inflicted. Suppose, sir, I were to get up and carry my chair over (if I were able to use both hands to do so) and should tell the gentlemen upon this side of the house that I would leave then and leave them forever, is that any excuse for giving a man a seat when he is not entitled to it? Why insist that this great wrong and this injustice should be done contrary to all precedent. Not one of the men who started this falsehood about my going to join the Democratic party believe it. Let any man in this Senate go to the grave of John Brown, if you please, and whisper to him and say: "Lowry is going over to the Democratic party," and he would tell you: "It is false as h—ll." [Laughter.] Go if you please to Illinois, and whisper it in the ear of Abraham Lincoln and he would tell you in very mild words: "There is some mistake in this matter." Go if you please, to the grave of Thaddeus Stevens and whisper it in his ear, and he would curse you. Where is the vote I ever gave against the Republican party except when I believed I was justified by the strict justice of the case. It is true, and the country knows it, that I have been years in advance of any Senator upon this floor upon these questions, and it will not do for you to call in question my Republicanism. And I tell you now, when you tried to read me out of the Republican party for my vote last winter upon a bill from Philadelphia, taking from the people the power to appoint their own officers; when I voted against you, and defeated the passage of this bill, I saved the State from ruin last fall.

All the Republican party wants is honesty and fair play, and a fair registry law, and it has got it. There is nothing that the people of Pennsylvania and the people of the United States are as sensitive over as they are over this question of the ballot, and this is as it should be. The Democratic party practiced all kind of villainy, and the people stood it until they went to tampering with the ballot box and denying the right of men properly elected to take their seat. And when they did this God stirred up wrath within the hearts of the people, and the Democracy was smitten down, and ought to be smitten down, and will be forever smitten down when they endeavor to prevent an honest and fair expression of the will of the people. Let the Republican party attempt it and their power will turn to ashes in their hands, and it will come back upon them like Banquo's ghost. I had little expected, Mr. Speaker, when I took this seat here that this precedent, this outrage against a majority of the Return Judges and against the Commissioners, against the laws of the country and against the practices of Europe and the United States would be inflicted here. [Mr. Lowry here read the opinion of ex-Attorney General Brewster, of Philadelphia, which stated that Mr. Findlay was entitled to the seat.]

That is the law of this country. Let the majority decide here as they may, the judgment of this country will be with those who sustain the law. It will not do for Republicans to tear down and trample under foot the law, and give the excuse that they fear that I will leave their side of the house and join a party whose only quality is "hate;" a party that hates the negro, that is all the capital stock they have got. [Laughter.] Do you think I am going over there? That won't do, gentlemen: that kind of fear I will forever quiet in your bosoms. I am not going to leave the Republican party while I am on earth, but I am going to denounce as unfaithful any Republican that dare vote a man in or dare vote a man out on account of his politics. This country will permit no man to do this. They will permit no party to do this. If Mr. Findlay is entitled to his seat by a majority of the certified returns of the people, let him come in and take it, and if Mr. Scull draws his commission and comes in and contests, and shows his case to be a good one, no gentleman will be more ready to give him the seat than myself.

CUBA.

Proclamation from Captain General De Rodas—"Everything Lovely" with the Spaniards—Arrival of Gunboats—Effects of the Bogus Junta Proclamation.

HAVANA, January 6.—One of the gunboats from New York *via* Charleston arrived here last night.

Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation generally complimentary to the behavior of citizens and the army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive twice and were twice repulsed. The insurgents after that were confined to the mountains. The troops already here were sufficient to subdue the insurgents, and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their Spanish countrymen desire to spare the sacrifices of Spaniards in Cuba. He adds that the Cubans are not insurgents in war only, but in incendiarism. The civil tribunals were performing duties as usual, while owing to the surrenders in the Cinco Villa district, the troops remain without work.

The proclamation of the Cuban Junta recently printed here, is more generally considered as a hoax. It is thought the document was invented by the New York *Cronista* or Havana *Voz de Cuba*. There are many here, however, who are regularly imposed upon by articles in the *Voz de Cuba*, who believe the proclamation genuine. No confirmation or denial of the truth of the document has yet been received from America. In the meantime it has been telegraphed to various points in the interior, where it has unquestionably exerted a powerful influence.

Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats arrived from New York to-day, accompanied by the war steamer Pizarro.

The municipality of Matanzas has imposed an export duty as follows: Sugar $1 04 per box, and $3 04 per hhd; on molasses 25c for Muscovado, and 20c for clayed.

The *Voz de Cuba* to-day published a telegram from New York, stating that the Junta yesterday resolved to hire persons to assassinate the Spanish Minister, Spanish Consul, and editor of the *Cronista*.

The capture of Port au Prince by the Haytien insurgents is fully confirmed. The crew of the English war steamer Defence aided in extinguishing the conflagration. The whereabouts and fate of Salnave are unknown.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The following dispatch was yesterday received in Washington, direct from Havana: The *Gazette*, the official organ of the Government, publishes on the fifth instant an important proclamation of the Captain General, intended to define the present situation of the Island. The Captain-General congratulates the country upon its actual prosperity. New troops and reinforcements, although not needed to suppress the insurrection, have come from Spain to fulfil its obligations towards Cuba, and protect the Island against murderers and robbers. He then refers to the threats of homicide and incendiarism made by certain bands of men, against which precautions are now being taken in garrisoning plantations with troops and civil guards, to save them from destruction. Men-of-war have also been sent from Spain to Cuba with the intent to cruise along her coasts, and to prevent the landing on the Island of filibustering expeditions coming from outside. The Captain General says that there was never before on the Island such a state of affairs as could be considered a state of war, but now peace had been so fully re-established that there is no place in the Island where the administration of public affairs or the action of the civil courts is not entirely recognized.

HAVANA, January 8.—The *Prensa* announces the killing of thirty unarmed men in the vicinity of Mazella a few days since by the insurgents.

HAVANA, January 9.—The Spanish frigate Gerona will soon sail for Venezuela, for the purpose of watching the steamer Elirio. The Elirio was formerly the R. R. Cuyler, and was sold by citizens of the United States to the Colombian Government. A rumor prevails that she has been sold to the Cuban insurgents. The Gerona will also look after Spanish interests generally in that quarter.

The *Vose de Cuba* publishes an article on the Spanish Dictatorship, in which the writer says that the elevation of Marshal Serrano to the position of Dictator is unnecessary and untimely.

WASHINGTON.

Postal Matters—Gen. Terry to Punish Perjured Rebels—The Next Apportionment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1870.

Postal Matters.

The Postmasters of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, and two or three of the special postoffice agents are here to consult with Mr. Creswell and his assistants on the working of certain features of the postal system. They want to make the free delivery system more efficient than it now is in large cities generally, and extend it to some of the smaller cities. The registry system does not work quite to Mr. Creswell's satisfaction, and some changes in the regulations governing it will probably be made. The rates on small money orders are thought to be high, and to-day's deliberations will, it is believed, be followed by a reduction in this direction. The subject of collecting newspaper postage was also discussed.

Georgia Legislators Commit Perjury.

Gen. Terry, commanding in Georgia, telegraphed here this morning, saying that several members of the Legislature had taken the test oath, and he had reason to believe they had committed perjury in so doing. He wants to know what he shall do in the premises. Gen. Sherman, after consultation with the President and the Secretary of War, answered that in flagrant cases where there was no doubt the persons had aided the rebellion, he should deal with them vigorously in his own discretion. General Terry is not a man of half way measures, and under this discretionary order he will be apt to show some of the ex-rebels of his State that they cannot safely violate the letter and spirit of the reconstruction laws.

The Next Congressional Apportionment.

Congressman Judd has the floor in the House as soon as the Virginia bill is finished, and will speak on the bill, of which he is the author, for arranging the apportionment under the next census, so as to give the West its proper number of representatives in the next Congress. He had the floor to-day, but gave way for the Virginia discussion.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prince Bonaparte Murders M. Victor Noir.

PARIS, January 10, Evening.—This afternoon M. Fouvielle and Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Paschal Groussett, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver fired twice at his visitors, one of the shots taking effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly. The tragedy causes great agitation in the city. The Prince has delivered himself to the authorities.

PARIS, January 11.—The city is greatly excited over a tragedy which occurred yesterday afternoon. Prince Bonaparte's version of the affair is furnished to the journals to-day by M. Paul Cassagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor:

"M. Fouvielle and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air and with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Groussett. I said, 'It is Rochefort, and not his creatures, that I seek.' 'Read the letter,' replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. 'Are you responsible for it?' I asked. At this I received a slap in the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fouvielle crouched behind a chair, and from the protection that it afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he fled."

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains a decree convoking the Chambers, for the purpose of bringing the case before the High Court of Justice, to decide upon the charge of homicide against Prince Bonaparte, one of the Princes belonging to the Emperor's family; the examination must be held before this Court. The *Journal*, in its account of this transaction, says that the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince, but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioners of the Police of Anteuil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie.

The Corps Legislatif and the Prince Napoleon Homicide.

PARIS, January 11.—At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Guyot Monpayroux proposed that the members of the Imperial family be rendered amenable to law. He said he had no intention of creating trouble. He wished simply to do away with unlawful exceptions.

M. Rochefort referred in bitter terms to the murder of Victor Noir. He said Noir was one of the people, and the people should judge his murderer, who, though cousin to the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape.

M. Olliver, in reply, promised they should have justice. In the course of his speech he used these words: "We are justice, law, moderation; if you force us we will be power."

A communication from the Procureur Imperial was laid before the Chambers, demanding the arraignment of Deputy Henri Rochefort for outrage against the Emperor, and for exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee.

Ledru Rollin Permitted to Return.

It is reported that M. Ollivier, with the approval of the Emporer, has issued an order permitting the free return to France of Ledru Rollin and other persons in the same position.

Ministerial Crisis in Austria.

LONDON, January 11.—Authentic reports are received from Vienna that violent dissensions have broken out in the Austrian Cabinet, and a ministerial crisis is impending.

International Workmen's Exhibition.

LONDON, January 11.—A plan for an International Workmen's Exhibition, to be held in London the coming summer, was matured last night, at a meeting over which Mr. Gladstone presided. Among the Vice Presidents were the Dukes of Argyle and Devonshire, Lords Clarendon, Spencer, Cowper, Kimberly and Granville, and Messrs. John Bright, M. P., John Walter, M. P., Charles Williams, M. P., Thomas Hughes, M. P., Professor Playfair, Judge Manning and Tom Taylor. Agricultural Hall has been engaged for the exhibition.

The British Crown Seizes Peabody's Lands.

The Crown has seized some land near Stockwell, which belonged to Mr. George Peabody. The seizure is made on the ground that Peabody was an alien, and had never been naturalized a subject of Great Britain, therefore he was unable to hold land in the kingdom. The Court of Probate takes similar grounds.

Cable Stock Heavy.

Telegraph cable stock is heavy. The holders of Anglo-American stock object to an amalgamation with the French Cable Company.

Changes in the Greek Cabinet.

Changes have been made in the Cabinet at Athens. It is composed as follows: President of Council, T. Seames; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Valoneit; Minister of the Interior, Soutzos; Minister of Finance, Daly, Minister of Marine, Tampas.

La Marseillaise on the Napoleon Family.

PARIS, January 12.—The *Marseillaise* newspaper was published in mourning yesterday, and contained the following leading article, printed in large type:

"THE MURDER COMMITTED BY THE PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE UPON THE CITIZEN NOIR—THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MADE BY THE PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE UPON THE CITIZEN ULRIC DE FOUVEILLE.—I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer, Raschael Grouesset, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cut throats, who, not content with grape-shooting Republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France, have you not had decidedly enough of this?"

WHATEVER chances may be in store for Spain, it seems impossible that Isabella can ever return. The revelations by the Ministry as to the robbery of the crown jewels have deepened the contempt of the people. Joseph Bonaparte carried off about twenty-two millions of reals' worth, Queen Christina about as much, and now Isabella has all the rest (forty-two millions) with her to Paris! "Let any one judge," said the Minister, "if the country has done well to get rid of a race which has long been characterized by the two vices of ingratitude and immorality, and let no one henceforth speak of the respect due to this woman and her misfortunes." But this was not all, for the Minister proceeded to describe the removal of the ancient and magnificent furniture of the palace, sold by Queen Christina, and which now embellishes the museums of Kensington and Clichy. "No one need be astonished," said he, "that by such means this woman has been able to carry off from Spain a fortune of 200,000,000 reals."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

The bill relative to Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas was amended and passed.

A joint resolution to extend the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans was passed.

A bill to exempt canned and preserved fish from internal tax was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported as a substitute for all propositions relating to the national currency the following bill: A bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That $45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations, in addition to the $300,000,000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved March 3, 1865, but a new apportionment will be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

SEC. 2. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to National Banking Associations during the month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and retire an amount of three per cent. temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and he may if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to holders thereof by publication or otherwise that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and after the date of such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national bank, or after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. That upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in gold with the Treasurer of the United States in the manner prescribed in the 19th and 20th sections of the national currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, equal in amount to ninety per cent. of the gold value of the bonds deposited, but not exceeding eighty per cent. of their par value, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them on presentation at the office of the association in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of section 3 of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin, and shall receive at par on payment of debts the gold notes of every banking association which at the time of such payment shall be redeeming its circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in the preceding section shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of section 22, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to $300,000,000; the first clause of section 32, which taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York, and the last clause of section 32, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts notes of every other national banking association at par, provided that in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to banking associations herein provided for, the terms lawful money and lawful money of the United States shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill giving to State courts concurrent jurisdiction with district courts of the United States in cases of maritime contracts upon navigable rivers and waters above the ebb and flow of tides.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Virginia bill was again taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone.

Debate ensued between Messrs. SUMNER, STEWART, TRUMBULL and YATES as to the necessity of further time for consideration before taking action on the question. The question being put, the motion was not agreed to, yeas 25, nays 26.

NAYS.

Carpenter, Kellogg, Robertson,
Casserly, McDonald, Ross,
Conkling, Norton, Thurman,
Corbett, McCreery, Trumbull,
Davis, Saulsbury, Vickers,
Ferry, Sawyer, Warner,
Hamilton, Scott, Wiley,
Harlan, Stewart, Williams.
Kenton, Stockton,

YEAS.

Boreman, Howard, Sherman,
Brownlow, Howe, Spencer,
Cameron, Morrill, Me; Sumner,
Chandler, Morrill, Vt; Thayer,
Cole, Osborn, Tipton,
Drake, Patterson, Wilson,
Edmunds, Pomeroy, Yates.
Fowler, Pratt,
Harris, Schurz,

The pending amendment offered by Mr. DRAKE, to deprive the State of representation and remand it to its present condition in the event of the Legislature rescinding its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, then came up. A lengthy discussion followed. Messrs. TRUMBULL, HOWARD and WILLIAMS were among those who opposed, and Mr. MORTON among those who favored the amendment. No action was taken.

A message from the President of the United States was received, vetoing the act looking to the extension of the patent of Rollin S. White. The message was read, laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some proceedings relative to the vote of yesterday on the Virginia case, Mr. BINGHAM withdrew his bill, intending to offer it as a substitute for that of the Committee of Reconstruction.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thereupon, from that Committee, reported a preamble recognizing that the people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution Republican in form, and insuring equality of rights in all citizens of United States under the laws; have removed all claim of any right of secession; will support and defend the Constitutions of the United States and their State, accompanied by the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c.,—That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress as a State of the Union under the Constitution ratified on the 6th day of July, 1869, upon the following fundamental conditions: First, that no person shall hold any office, civil or military, in said State, who shall not have taken and subscribed to one of these oaths, viz: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have been relieved of disability by an act of Congress as provided for by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States;" second, that the Constitution of said State shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or classes of citizens of the United States of the right to vote or hold office in the State who are entitled to vote or hold office by said Constitution, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of the State, or to prevent any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude from serving as a juror or participating equally in the school fund or school privileges provided for in said Constitution; provided, that any alteration of said Constitution equally applicable to all voters of said State may be, with regard to time and place of residence of said voters; third, that all persons who shall at the time when said Constitution shall take effect, hold or exercise the functions of any executive, administrative or judicial office in said State by appointment or authority of the District Commander, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors or those upon whom such duties shall under said Constitution devolve, are duly chosen or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the election of United States Senators by the General Assembly of said State on the 19th day of October, 1869, shall have the same validity as if made by previous authority of law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, after the bill was read, moved that it be printed and postponed till to-morrow morning, and said he was instructed by the Committee to allow liberal latitude for amendments and debate.

Mr. BINGHAM offered his bill as a substitute.

Mr. BROOKS said in his opinion no appropriation bill should be sacrificed to the Virginia bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that the conditions proposed in the Virginia bill were simply abominable.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not propose to have any debate on the bill at present, and renewed his motion to have it printed and recommitted, announcing that he would call it up to-morrow. It was so ordered.

Mr. Bingham's substitute was also ordered to be printed.

Mr. COX gave notice that he would move to strike out of the bill all that made the action of Virginia irrevocable.

Mr. WOOD gave notice that he would move to strike out all after the first section.

The bill defining the duties of Pension Agents, and providing a method of paying pensions, was committed, with a motion to provide for the payment of pensions in every county.

Mr. GARFIELD, as a preliminary to the gold investigation, offered a resolution that when witnesses are summoned by letter or telegraph, no fees for summoning shall be allowed beyond amount of expense incurred, to be verified under oath. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN reported a bill to provide for issuing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. Passed. Also, a bill authorizing the sale of certain arsenals, &c. Recommitted.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill for the appointment of a steamboat inspector at Cairo. Referred.

Mr. COBB reported a bill extending to the 1st of January, 1871, the time for making claims for additional bounties. Recommended.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE reported a bill sub-dividing the United States Judicial Districts of Iowa. Passed.

Mr. SCOFIELD reported a bill for the transfer of Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, and moved the previous question, but it went over till next morning. Hour.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution changing the same Committee, which was adopted.

The House went into committee for general debate, and was addressed by Mr. KELLEY in criticism of the report of special Commissioner Wells.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing the assent of that State to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He said he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill advised shall have come from the State of New York. Another time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, that Indian treaties be considered in open session.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to authorize the funding of the debt, and to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. He said the bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of 5-20s of 1862, and upon a certain period of notice, say six months, so that distant holders in Europe may be advised that the interest of the 5-20s of 1862 shall cease, and the bonds be forthwith redeemed in coin. These six per cent. 5-20s of 1862, amounting to upwards of $500,000,000, would be refunded into five per cent. 10-40s, whose payment in coin was expressly stipulated by the act authorizing their issue, with a new issue of the latter, limited to $500,000,000. Foreign holders of our six per cent. bonds of 1862 would accept five per cent. bonds in lieu of coin, and so much of that loan as is held at home may be paid in coin if preferred by the holders from the proceeds of an actual amount of 5-20s placed in Europe at par for coin. Our five per cent. bonds being limited in amount, after being taken at par in preference to coin, will advance in value so that the investment will become popular. The national credit will thus be maintained, the offer being plain, bonds or coin, giving the world assurance of our determination.

The answer will be as prompt as the offer of bonds and not coin. In regard to the national banks, which have done so much to furnish a uniform currency two things were necessary. The bonds deposited by them with the Government must be reduced in interest, and the system must be extended so as to supply much needed facilities, especially at the West and South. The requirement from all banks of new four per cent. bonds at the rate of 100 for 80 notes issued and to be issued, would absorb six hundred and twenty-five millions of national debt into four per cent., while the withdrawal of one dollar in greenbacks per each additional dollar of notes will go far to extinguish the outstanding greenbacks, thus quietly removing an impediment to specie payments. The bill ought to bring national obligations to a par with coin, and to resume specie payment without effort, while our bonds would be made the most popular in the market.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably upon the joint resolution setting apart a proportion of Fort Snelling military post, and for the settlement of claims in relation thereto.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnipeg district of British Columbia.

The Virginia bill was then taken up and consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. DRAKE, to prevent the rescinding of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by Virginia was resumed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD presented the joint resolution of the New York Legislature, withdrawing its assent heretofore given to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Tabled.

Mr. WOODWARD made a personal explanation on the subject of the colloquy which took place between himself and Mr. Scofield, in relation to repudiation by Allegheny county, Pa.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for a railroad to the Winnepeg boundary of the British possessions. Referred.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill to amend the act for the establishment of a Department of Education, and to abolish the Bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. Referred.

Mr. CONGER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing the sand bar and other obstructions across the mouth of Clinton river, Lake St. Clair, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. UPSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of erecting suitable buildings in Cleveland, O., for the use of the custom house, United States Courts and internal revenue offices.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in United States Courts. Referred.

The discussion of the League Island navy yard bill consumed the morning hour.

Mr. JUDD proposed to call up the bill relative to the apportionment for representation, but as Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to get the Virginia bill up for action, he yielded, giving notice that he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

Adjourned.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1870.

The indications of a return to an easy condition of the local money market, or at least a gradual abatement of the stringency that has so long afflicted it, are quite encouraging. Deposits have increased, and applications for loans are not so pressing. There is more inquiry for paper outside of bank, and rates have come down to a more liberal point for borrowers.

—Government bonds were steady and not quite up to the highest figure this year. A momentary halt was made to-day in the advancing tendency of prices, but the closing quotations show a very slight change from yesterday's report.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	116¼	116⅛	116
U. S. Bonds '64	115¾	116	115⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	115⅝	116	115½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114⅜	114⅜	114¼
U. S. Bonds '67	114⅜	114⅜	114¼
U. S. Bonds '68	114⅛	114⅜	114¼
10-40s	112⅝	113	113
Gold	122	122	121¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¾			
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	118	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	116¼	116		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	114⅜	114¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114⅜	114¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¼	114⅛		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	113	¼	
U. S. Currency 6s	109¾	109⅝		

—Railway stocks seem persistently strong. It is said that the short interest in the market is large and stocks are in active borrowing demand. Northwestern common was scarce, and deliveries were made with great irregularity; in many instances, brokers exacted the delivery of the stock at 3 o'clock.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 12, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 10 A M	12 10 P M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	192	192¼	192	192½	191¾
Erie	23¼	23¼	23½	23	23
Harlem				138¾	
Reading	94¾	94¾	95	95	95
Michigan Central		117¾		117¾	
Michigan Southern	89⅛	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	
Illinois Central				138	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87	88	88	88⅛	88
Chicago and Northwestern	73⅞	74⅜	73⅞	74⅝	
Do preferred	86⅛	86⅜	86⅜	86⅝	
Rock Island	105⅛	105	105	105⅜	105⅛
St. Paul		74¼		74⅜	
St. Paul, preferred		87¼		87⅛	
Toledo and Wabash		52⅛		52	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne	88	88	88	88	88
Chicago and Alton		146½		145⅞	
Ohio and Mississippi		25⅞		25⅝	
Western Union Telegraph		32½		32⅛	
Pacific Mail		41½		41½	40⅝
Adams Express		61⅞		62	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		20¼		20¼	
American M. U. Express		37¾		37⅝	
United States Express		50½		50½	
Merchants Union Ex		5		5	
Gold	122	122¼	122	122¼	121¾

A comparison between Yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	191½	191¾	¼	
Erie	23¼	23		¼
Harlem	137½	138½	1	
Reading	94¾	95	¼	
Mich. Central		117¾		
Mich. Southern	88¾	88⅞	⅛	
Illinois Central	137	138	1	
Cleve. and Pitts	87	88	1	
Chicago and North	72¾	74¼	1½	
do preferred	85½	86⅝	1⅛	
Rock Island	104½	105⅛	⅝	
St. Paul	74⅛	74¼	⅛	
do preferred	87	87¼	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	52	52		
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	88	88		
Chicago and Alton	145½	145¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss	25	25⅝	⅝	
Western U. Tel	32¼	32⅛		⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅝	40⅛		½
Adams Express	60¾	62	1¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	20	20¼	¼	
American M. U. Ex	37	37¾	¾	
United States Ex	50½	52	1½	
Merch. U. Ex	5	5		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1870.

Our general markets continue dull, and prices without much change for some time. Since the opening of trade the first of the year, business transactions have been very limited. We give the following as the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote pots at 7½c; soda at 4@4½c, and pearls at 9@9½c ℔ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@75c ℔ gallon as to quality.

APPLES—The receipts and stock in store are more than up to the demand. Choice are held firm, but common and inferior are entirely nominal in price. We quote common at $2; medium $2 50; prime at $3 and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ℔ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply on the market, and a moderate demand for prime to choice roll at 30@33c ℔ lb. Common grades are nominally 25@28c ℔ lb.

BEANS—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ℔ bush for good to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14½c; S. C. shoulders at 15½c; rib sides 17¾@18c; clear sides 19c; lard in tierces 17¾c; lard in buckets 19c; lard in kegs 18½c, and lard in half bbls 18¼c. F. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3 lb caddies 21c ℔ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $31 00.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limberger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 25@30c ℔ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ℔ bbl, and common at $10@12 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet. We quote new dried apples at 7½@9c; peaches, quarters, at 9@10c; bright halves 11@12c, and pared peaches at 20@25c ℔ lb.

CHESTNUTS—Dull at $4 50 ℔ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts light. Sales at $12 00@12 75 ℔ cwt as to quality.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegheny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ℔ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a good demand with very light receipts. Sales are readily made of dressed turkeys at 19@20c; chickens at 15@16c; ducks 20c; geese 90c@$1 each; and live chickens, ℔ pair, by the coop, 60c.

CIDER—Market well supplied and prices somewhat nominal. We quote from $5 00@8 00 ℔ bbl as to quality and size of bbl.

EGGS—The receipts are improving. We quote fresh at 35@36c ℔ dozen, and preserved at 30@33c ℔ dozen.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17 00@23 00 ℔ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@21 00 ℔ ton.

STRAW—Sales at $13 00@15 00 ℔ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3c ℔ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $8 00@8 25 ℔ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 75@4 00 ℔ bushel. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 30; round lots at $2 30.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 43@1 45, and No 2 at 95c ℔ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@2 25 ℔ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts are light, with a moderate demand. On the track, prime peachblows command 50c, and from store, 55@60c ℔ bushel.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ℔ bbl.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95c@$1; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 65@1 90 ℔ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand for choice brands of flour, but all other grades are dull and prices nominal. The receipts of all kinds are fully up to the demand. There is very little difference in the prices at which the Pearl, City, Diamond and other mills located in Pittsburgh and vicinity sell their fresh ground flour from the regular store prices. We quote from store good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 and for common and low grades $4 25@5 25 ℔ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4@4 25 ℔ cwt. Corn meal—prime new corn meal $1 05 ℔ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10 ℔ bushel.

GRAIN—The grain market continues inactive. Transactions are generally confined to small amounts. Since or last we have no change to note in prices. Red winter wheat is firmer at $1 15 @ $1 ℔ bushel, with but little on the market. Corn is in better supply, and easier, at 80c ℔ bushel for new ear, and 85c for shelled, on the track. Old corn is very scarce, at 95c @ $1 00 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull at 95c@$1 00 on the track. Oats are in light supply and sell on the track at 47@48c. Barley dull and entirely nominal in price, as there is no demand.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ℔ gallon.

Groceries.

Since the 1st of January trade has not shown much sign of improvement, and dullness appears to rule in this, as well as all other branches of trade. The tightness in money, and the great difficulty in making collections in the country districts, affect business very materially. Prices have not changed much since our last report. "Sweets," having been on the decline for some time, have touched bottom, and are now on the advance. We quote an advance of ⅛c on refined sugars, with a firm market. Raw sugars are advancing in about the same proportion. Considerable lots of New Orleans sugar and molasses are arriving, but the high prices in New Orleans (especially on molasses), hold them firm in this market, and we do not look for lower figures, as the crop is almost all in. Coffee is a shade higher, owing to the advance in the premium on gold, with a full stock of medium and prime on the market, while choice and fancy grades are exceedingly scarce. In tea we note no change. Oolongs are a shade lower, while green and Japan are held firm East. Fish, rice and spices remain unchanged. We quote as follows for the leading brands of choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats 35c; Laguayra, 25c; Rio, fancy, 24½c; choice, 23½c; prime, 23c; fair, 21½c; good 21c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder do, $1 10@1 80; Japan, 80c@1 15; Oolong, 75c@1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips 90c@$1 00; silver drips $1 75; Lovering's, 85c; fair to good 55@65c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice! 85c; prime 80c; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 14c; choice 14½c; Porto Rico, good, 13c; prime 13½c; Cuba, good, 12½@12¾c, prime, 13¼c; Demerara, 14@14½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16½c; A, 15½c; B, 15c; Ex C, 14¾c; C Yellow, 14¼c.

RICE—Carolina 9c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; German wine, 25c; cider vinegar, 20@25c ℔ gallon.

FISH—No 1 Mackerel, $29 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 50; No. 3 (large full weight) $16 00; No. 3 large half bbls, $8 37; No. 3 medium $12 00.

SPICES—Pepper, 37½c; Cloves 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles ℔ lb 14c. Babbitt's soap, 12c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic Wax, 9c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $3 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@$5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 00@5 75 ℔ dozen.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 35 ℔ dozen cans.

Philadelphia Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, PA., January 10, 1870.

Thirteen thousand head have arrived, and sold from six to seven cents; a few extra sold at eight cents; all sold. Market closed dull.

J. L. A.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 13, 1870.

The market yesterday was a quiet one with a restricted demand; dealers manifest but little inclination to speculate. The rates that were current yesterday would answer on the present occasion.

CRUDE.

We have nothing to report. The quotations were as follows: January 12¾c; January to July 12½c bid for seller's option, and 13¾c offered for buyer's option. The sales were:

1,000 bbls, 40 to 46 gravity, January 12¾c
1,000 bbls, Parker's landing, January 12¾c
1,000 bbls, S. O., January 12¾c

REFINED.

The market was firm, but not very active, buyers not being anxious to operate. Quotations: January, 30½c; February and March, 31c bid; February to June, 32c bid; March to December, 33c bid. The sales were:

500 bbls February, at .... 31c.
500 bbls March, at .... 31c.
5,000 bbls, 500 each month, March to December, 30c; advancing ¾ of a cent per gallon for each subsequent month.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 12—Closing on the 11th—Crude—next week delivery, bulk 16½c; spot not offered under 17c; refined, standard white, January 31¼c; February 31¾c.

Philadelphia delivery—refined standard white, January 30¾c; February 31c.

NEW YORK, January 12, 12:00 M.—Market quiet but firm at 16¾@17c for crude, and 31¼@31¾c for refined.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1:50 P. M.—The market is reported firmer and scarce. Crude 17@17¼c, and refined 31½@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—P. L. S. to W. 30½c; S. W. 30¼@30¾c; crude 15¼@15¾c. Market quiet.

By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 12:00 M.—Market quiet; prices irregular and correct quotations difficult to make. January 30½@31c February 30¾@31c; January to March 31 c asked; February to March 31c bid; February to April 31¼c asked; March to December 33c asked. Crude 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 5:00 P. M.—Spot 30¾c and nominal; January 30¾c asked; February and March 31c. Crude 16½c. Market closes quiet.

EXPORTS.

The total export of petroleum from the United States for the years named, as given in the New York *Shipping List*, were as follows:

	1869.	1868.	1867.
From New York, gals	65,933,600	52,808,202	23,834,132
Boston	2,117,989	2,410,114	2,244,113
Philadelphia	33,445,552	40,505,429	41,367,604
Baltimore	1,251,423	2,587,707	1,515,454
Portland		705,107	900
New Bedford			
Cleveland		270,000	
Total, gallons	102,748,604	99,281,750	67,052,029
Equal to bbls of 40 galls	2,568,715	2,482,044	1,676,300

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
From New York	34,501,385	14,626,090	21,335,784	19,547,604
Boston	1,591,694	1,511,173	1,686,307	2,049,431
Philadelphia	28,811,825	12,552,887	7,789,148	5,265,738
Baltimore	2,483,419	973,117	929,971	915,866
Portland	12,160	11,088	70,762	342,082
New Bedford	30,000	50,000		
Cleveland		81,173	80,000	
Total gallons	67,430,451	29,805,523	31,872,672	28,250,721
Equal to bbls of 40 gallons	1,685,761	745,138	796,824	706,268

Total exports in 1862, 10,887,701 gallons—equal to bbls of 40 gallons, 272,192.

Total export in 1861, 1,500,000 gallons—equal to bbls of 40 gallons, 37,500.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST LIBERTY,
MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1870.

CATTLE.—This year, so far, has been a remarkable one of changes. Nearly every one knows how sudden the changes have been in the weather, but only those who have been in the live stock market the past week can have any idea of what a sudden change took place in that market, and some to their sorrow, as we scarcely remember of more of a fall in prices in one week. During the previous week the receipts of all kinds of stock was very light, but the past week large. Prices were good on last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but since that time they have begun to drag, and in fact it seemed almost impossible to effect sales at all on Saturday. It is hard to say what kind of stock was the dullest, but there were more cattle and hogs left over than we remember for a long time. One firm, Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold last week 994 head of cattle, and had this morning to commence on 17 cars of cattle. As we stated above cattle of all kinds were in demand the forepart of the week past, and prices were 50@75c per cwt. higher than at the close on Saturday, or at the opening this morning, with bad prospects seemingly for the present week. We quote:

Good to choice steers of 1,200@1,500 lbs at	7 50@8 00
Decent to fair steers of 1,100@1,300 lbs at	6 25@7 00
Common half fat steers of 1,000@1,100 lbs at	5 75@6 00
Mixed cows, steers and stags of 800@1,000 lbs at	4 50@5 50
Stock steers of 750@1,000 lbs (very dull) at	4 50@5 25

The sales of cattle by weight during the past week, as shown by the scale books kept by Washington Lowrie, weighmaster, were as follows:

Monday, January 3	105 head.
Tuesday, January 4	271 "
Wednesday, January 5	508 "
Thursday, January 6	448 "
Friday, January 7	214 "
Saturday, January 8	130 "
Total for week	1,766 head.

HOGS—The supply on last Monday and Tuesday was very light, and prices brisk and from 50@75c higher on all qualities over the previous week. Since Thursday the sales have been light, and as there was no demand, hogs were either shipped on east or held over in the pens to see what may turn up in the market this week. Drovers are losing heavily at present prices, as they paid dear prices for the hogs they have been sending forward. There were held over on Saturday 47 car loads in the pens, with fair receipts on Sunday and this morning. We quote:

Best choice selected Philadelphia	$10 25@10 50
Good smooth Philadelphia	10 00@10 25
Good mixed lots for York	9 50@9 75
Decent light York hogs	8 75@9 00
Rough stags and stock hogs	6 50@8 00

At these prices during the latter part of the week, no one seemed to want to buy any, only a few odd car lots just to say they were buying. A good part of the hogs now coming are from Louisville and Cincinnati, as packers there seem to have nearly suspended operations, in fact, it is reported that packers in many places have no more money to invest in packing, and that this is one reason of the decline in prices now.

The sales of hogs for the past week, as shown by the scale books kept by John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, January 3	1,460
Tuesday, January 4	1,061
Wednesday, January 5	1,437
Thursday, January 6	1,394
Friday, January 7	860
Saturday, January 8, 1870	753
Total for week	6,881

SHEEP.—The market has been much excited the past week, and prices well sustained under unusually heavy receipts up to Thursday. On Friday morning the pens were all full again, and but few were sold before Saturday morning, when large sales were made for York, and the yards about cleaned out. One car load was left unsold, and they could have been disposed of only for the owner wishing to rule the New York and Philadelphia markets. The operations in sheep have been unusually large the past week, but buyers do not feel discouraged, and unless there should be another heavy run this week prices are expected to be well maintained. Pidcock & Erisman bought and shipped to York the past week 14,375 head, and their total transactions in live stock foot up $86,559. We quote common to good at $1 50 ℔ head to 4c ℔ lb; 75 to 80 lb sheep at 3½@4¼c; good to prime 80 to 85 lb sheep at 4¼@5c, and 90 to 110 lb sheep at 5½@6¼c ℔ lb.

SHIPMENTS.

From J. H. Greyson, Esq. we have the following shipments East for the week ending January 8, 1870:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday, Jan 3	36	1,181	2,058	88
Tuesday, Jan 4	612	1,188	3,538	16
Wednesday Jan 5	509	1,208	6,019	54
Thursday Jan 6	356	1,377	5,461	65
Friday, Jan 7	1,758	2,993	5,362	66
Saturday, Jan 8	693	2,906	1,634	29
Total	3,964	10,853	24,072	308

SALES.

The following are the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep, reported for the past week, with prices:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	McMann	19	17,030	$5 50
Holmes, L & G	McMann	2	1,990	4 00
Holmes, L & G	McMann	17	14,350	5 25
Holmes, L & G	McMann	3	3,220	4 00
Holmes, L & G	McMann	15	17,460	7 30
Holmes, L & G	McMann	15	[illegible]	5 00
Holmes, L & G	J McCauley	19	18,150*	6 25
Holmes, L & G	E Davis	21	16,490	6 75
Holmes, L & G	J Yeotter & B	115	144,160	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Davis	3	2,230	5 15
Holmes, L & G	Davis	15	15,640	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Davis	19	19,380	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Jas Auil	40	38,090	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Davis	21	21,150	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Auil	22	19,220	5 75
Holmes, L & G	Mosselman	18	15,120	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Moses	1	1,630	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Moses	2	3,340	5 25
Holmes, L & G	Bereland	3	6,580	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Webber	35	32,750	6 25
Holmes, L & G	J Auil	1	1,060	7 75
Holmes, L & G	Young	18	21,650	6 75
Holmes, L & G	Henderson	17	15,110	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Henderson	2	1,760	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Crawford	64	55,570	5 25
Holmes, L & G	Auil	42	36,550	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	40	38,520	6 25
Holmes, L & G	James Auil	15	15,280	5 75
Holmes, L & G	James Auil	1	1,580	4 00
Holmes, L & G	James Auil	1	1,010	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Whlery	18	18,960†	5 00
Holmes, L & G	J Voter	15 head		1,250 00
Holmes, L & G	G Marks	21	21,680	6 25
Holmes, L & G	G Marks	2	2,020	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Kelley	18	22,020	7 25
Holmes, L & G	Kelley	1		
Holmes, L & G	Kepplar	21	15,740	4 90
Holmes, L & G	Cavin	20	19,330	5 75
Holmes, L & G	Fulton & K	18	18,500	5 40
Holmes, L & G	J Aull	35	36,990	6 50
Holmes, L & G	J Aull	1		25 00
Holmes, L & G	G Marks	20	20,370	5 95
Holmes, L & G	Kerwin	18	21,25?	5 75
Holmes, L & G	Bender	72	56,920	4 57
Holmes, L & G	Hiller	2	2,380	6 75
Holmes, L & G	Bender	36	37,880	6 75
Smith & Blue	J W Kelley	4	3,290	5 62
Smith & Blue	H Carvin	18	17,110	5 75
Smith & Blue	J Auil	18	18,150	6 00
J Wierich	J Martin	20		5 50
R Keys	J McGarry	20	19,540	5 50
Orr & Williams	C H Hager	31	45,100	6 75
Orr & Williams	C H Hager	18	23,240	6 75

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B	J Robinson	1	17,870	7 25
Hazlewood & B	J Robinson	2	1,930	5 00
Hazlewood & B	J Robinson	1	1,350	4 50
Hazlewood & B	W Magruder	17	21,190	6 50
Hazlewood & B	W Magruder	12	12,150	6 00
Hazlewood & B	W Magruder	1	990	4 50
Hazlewood & B	J Shamburg	5	4,340	5 75
Hazlewood & B	W Carter	18	20,160	6 50
Hedges & T	Mears & Peters	13	15,090	6 00
Hedges & T	Saml Hoffman	8	10,330	6 00
Hedges & T	C McDonald	18	19,980	6 00
Hedges & T	John Wolf	3	12,500	5 75
Hedges & T	John Wolf	14	2,600	5 00
Hedges & T	W T Baker	14	16,800	6 00
Hedges & T	W T Baker	4	3,260	5 00
Hedges & T	Kerrom	30	28,200	6 25

*$5 00 off; †$4 00 over 1 and $60; $84 00 over.

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	58	13,090	$9 75
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	12	1,930	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	86	24,710	11 00
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	24	5,130	9 50
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	23	5,600	9 75
Holmes, L & G	Williams	1	225	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	117	24,700	10 75
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	105	24,100	10 25
Holmes, L & G	Auil & M	2	470	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Watson	106	25,150	10 40
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	112	27,070	11 00
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	113	24,320	9 80
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	124	26,520	9 80
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	100	22,875	10 75
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	41	10,260	10 00
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	56	12,460	9 80
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	29	6,005	10 75
Holmes, L & G	Aull & M	17	4,570	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Wilhelm	46	10,350	9 50
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	21	4,590	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Auil & M	4	970	8 00
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	60	12,770	9 75
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	38	8,850	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	19	4,650	9 50
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	19	3,650	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Aull & M	6	2,110	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	14	3,160	9 75
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	11	[illegible]	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Greenwalt	41	12,650	10 60
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	97	22,910	10 75
Holmes, L & G	Watson	75	17,420	10 50
Holmes, L & G	Wilhelm	50	12,580	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Wilhelm	50	11,220	9 50
Holmes, L & G	W Newport	72	11,830	9 65
Holmes, L & G	W Newport	55	9,950	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Lodge	70	22,910	10 60
Holmes, L & G	Dodge	39	13,090	10 60
Holmes, L & G	Rothchild	15	4,720	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Emenick	15	4,220	10 60
Holmes, L & G	H Hlerick	19	4,463	10 25
Holmes, L & G	Williams	6	1,590	9 00
Holmes, L & G	Rothchild	18	4,150	10 60
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff	77	25,120	10 75
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	65	14,910	10 60
Holmes, L & G	W Newport	61	12,600	9 25
Holmes, L & G	Williams	6	1,510	7 75
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	56	11,150	9 00
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	56	12,550	9 25
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	18	3,850	9 25
Orr & W	A Watson	61	14,200	10 30
Orr & W	Watson	2	360	9 75
Orr & W	Chas Beyer	55	14,260	10 25
Orr & W	W Newport	114	18,710	9 50
Orr & W	Pidcock & Co	116	24,000	9 80
Orr & W	J Messil	8	1,795	9 00
Orr & W	J Meral	7	1,340	9 00
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	171	47,130	10 80
Orr & W	Pidcock & Co	68	13,550	9 50
Orr & W	S Lodge	53	14,000	9 50
Orr & W	Gilchrist	30	7,900	10 30
Smith & Blue	H G Imhoff	84	24,550	10 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co	104	23,910	9 25
Smith & Blue	H Williams & Co	6	1,580	9 25

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	S Clark	53	12,200	$10 20
Hedges & T	J T Hadley	41	8,060	10 65
Hedges & T	J T Hadley	15	2,790	9 85
Hedges & T	G Hardsauk	120	23,450	10 00
Hedges & T	G M Tipton	20	4,120	10 25
Hedges & T	J M Streeter	65	14,270	10 25
Hedges & T	Place & D	59	14,070	9 85
Hedges & T	Place & D	57	12,890	11 00
Hedges & T	Swefford & J	35	8,830	11 00
Hedges & T	S Hoffman	39	8,180	9 75
Hedges & T	S Hoffman	26	5,080	9 50
Hedges & T	John Wolf	20	5,080	10 00
Hedges & T	J C Castor	122	25,120	10 00
Hedges & T	G W Studebaker	48	11,650	9 00
Hedges & T	Thos Johnson	57	10,420	10 00
Hazlewood & B	A Steel	61	15,450	10 00
Hazlewood & B	A Steel	2	495	9 00
Hazlewood & B	W Magruder	5	1,110	10 37
Hazlewood & B	R Benedick	95	18,900	9 12
Hazlewood & B	R Benedick	2	350	8 00
Hazlewood & B	C King	15	4,050	9 12

Bought by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co	W. Hedges	88	20,400	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	41	8,960	10 65
Imhoff & Co	T Robinson	99	29,080	10 85
Imhoff & Co	T Robinson	63	13,050	10 40
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	117	24,720	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	100	22,875	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Smith & B	99	24,550	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	89	25,530	11 00
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	171	47,130	10 80
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	84	24,740	11 00
Imhoff & Co	T K Ward	109	24,800	10 80
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	77	25,120	10 75
Gilchrist & Co		100	28,050	11 00
Gilchrist & Co		86	23,710	10 00
Gilchrist & Co		177	49,650	11 00
Gilchrist & Co		189	47,070	11 00
Gilchrist & Co		57	14,720	10 80
Gilchrist & Co		51	10,300	10 80
Gilchrist & Co		102	31,140	10 80
Gilchrist & Co		97	28,290	10 75
Gilchrist & Co		97	22,820	11 00
Gilchrist & Co		30	7,900	10 30

SHEEP.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	J Pidcock	331	27,810	$5 00
Holmes, L & G	W B Quinn	178	15,940	$5 87
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	153	10,090	$4 62
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	151	12,410	$5 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	156	14,020	$3 75
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	194	by H	$2 45
Holmes, L & G	Deitrich	292	by H	$3 25
Holmes, L & G	Pearce	101	7,900	$3 25
Holmes, L & G	Pearce	101	7,900	$3 25
Holmes, L & G	J C Loyd	178	14,390	$5 25
Holmes, L & G	Pratt	50	37,000	$5 25
Holmes, L & G	E Davis	148	13,100	$5 75
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	80	5,540	$4 25
Holmes, L & G	Davis	91	6,980	$4 12
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	73	6,980	$4 12
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	108	15,000	$4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	45	3,400	$4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	216	15,490	$4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	217	16,670	$4 25
Holmes, L & G	W Hill	111	9,420	$5 87
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	182	15,270	$4 50
Holmes, L & G	Aul & M	172	14,510	$4 25
Holmes, L & G	Quinn	200	14,720	$5 00
Holmes, L & G	Quinn	185	15,010	$5 00
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co	98	8,490	4 12
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co	112	7,260	4 00
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co	240	15,280	4 00
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co	212	15,900	4 50
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co	100	9,120	4 50
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co	135	12,600	5 00
Smith & Blue	S Lloyd	205	18,370	5 75
Smith & Blue	H Deedrick	292	35,990	6 10
Smith & Blue	W Hill	426	33,870	6 10
Smith & Blue	J Pierce	170	14,880	6 00
Smith & Blue	W B Quinn	185	24,270	5 15
Smith & Blue	S H Hurentz	223	17,210	4 65
Smith & Blue	W Hill	185	16,050	4 50
Orr & Williams	Pidcock & Co	271	21,260	4 50

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B	J B Morrison	179	16,200	5 60
Hazlewood & B	W Y Grear	174	15,000	5 60
Hazlewood & B	D Simison	105	8,310	5 25
Hedges & T	J F Hadley	125	Per Head	2 50
Hedges & T	A Vanfosan	200	18,370	5 12
Hedges & T	J M Tipton	153	12,250	5 25
Hedges & T	O Brenninger	218	18,750	5 25
Hedges & T	S G Caloin	99	7,140	5 00
Hedges & T	S G Caloin	99	8,630	5 20
Hedges & T	C McHorrald	281	22,730	4 25
Hedges & T	S Redenbaugh	110	7,360	4 25
Hedges & T	S Redenbaugh	99	7,900	4 25
Hedges & T	Guthrie & Clark	696	52,810	4 25
Hedges & T	J C Stafford	51	4,260	4 00

Bought by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & E	R Greenn	420	46,620	7 00
Pidcock & E	J C Grier	814	69,190	6 00
Pidcock & E	F Schiltz	235	21,640	5 87
Pidcock & E	D Crowell	285	27,250	5 50
Pidcock & E	John Ansentz	195	17,520	5 05
Pidcock & E	John Ansentz	185	16,150	6 25
Pidcock & E	John Ansentz	201	17,890	6 00
Pidcock & E	W B Stage	200	13,850	4 50
Pidcock & E	M Harra	200	17,240	5 00
Pidcock & E	S Johnson	300	23,250	4 75
Pidcock & E	Geo Hadden	435	52,090	6 00
Pidcock & E	W W Corklin	371	33,830	5 70
Pidcock & E	J C Davis	192	15,370	5 00
Pidcock & E	J C Davis	99	7,810	4 75
Pidcock & E	D P Moore	498	33,750	5 10
Pidcock & E	D P Moore	298	21,420	5 00
Pidcock & E	A Casterline	165	14,080	5 50
Pidcock & E	W B Quinn	354	26,840	4 25
Pidcock & E	W B Quinn	187	15,080	4 62
Pidcock & E	W B Quinn	205	17,650	5 50
Pidcock & E	W B Quinn	146	13,870	5 50
Pidcock & E	Jas Needy	585	48,875	5 50
Pidcock & E	J Vanatta	200	18,400	5 25
Pidcock & E	M Jones	166	12,200	4 25
Pidcock & E	M Jones	177	15,840	5 00
Pidcock & E	M Jones	168	14,440	4 25
Pidcock & E	J B Minor	173	14,790	4 75
Pidcock & E	J Stet	101	9,160	4 50
Pidcock & E	R P Irwin	131	14,060	5 00
Pidcock & E	G Clark	405	35,480	6 00
Pidcock & E	Orr & Williams	271	21,260	4 50
Pidcock & E	J Anderson	151	11,430	2 75
Pidcock & E	W Blackwood	174	15,120	5 00
Pidcock & E	R P Keyer	169	14,650	4 50
Pidcock & E	R P Keyer	166	14,900	4 75
Pidcock & E	Hazelwood & Co	179	16,200	5 60
Pidcock & E	Hazelwood & Co	207	15,080	5 60
Pidcock & E	Hedges & T	110	7,360	4 25
Pidcock & E	Hedges & T	123	8,750	4 25
Pidcock & E	Hedges & T	281	22,730	4 25
Pidcock & E	Hedges & T	662	52,810	4 25
Pidcock & E	Hedges & T	123	8,450	4 25
Pidcock & E	Smith & Blue	180	15,780	4 90
Pidcock & E	Smith & Blue	112	7,260	4 00
Pidcock & E	Smith & Blue	204	14,960	4 50
Pidcock & E	Smith & Blue	128	9,270	4 50
Pidcock & E	Smith & Blue	215	15,370	4 00
Pidcock & E	Smith & Blue	163	13,760	4 75
Pidcock & E	Smith & Blue	185	15,970	4 50
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	331	27,610	5 00
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	153	11,060	4 62
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	154	12,410	5 00
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	151	12,250	3 75
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	194	℔ h'd	2 45
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	80	5,540	4 25
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	97	6,980	4 12
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	198	15,090	4 00
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	45	3,400	4 00
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	216	16,490	4 00
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	217	16,670	4 25
Pidcock & E	Holmes, L & Co	182	15,270	4 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 11, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle this week has been large, footing up fully 1,100 head against 700 head last week, and 800 head the previous week. Out of this number all came from Ohio and Chicago, excepting about 100 head from Western Pennsylvania. The market was dull on account of the large receipts, and no eastern buyers, and prices were off from from 25 to 50c ℔ cwt. from last week. Prime to extra fat steers sold at $7 25@7 75 ℔ cwt. There were but few sold at the latter figure, and only some two small lots above that price. Very good butchering cattle were slow at $6 00@7 00 ℔ cwt., and a good many were sold at $5 00@6 00 ℔ cwt., and some as low as $4 50 ℔ cwt. The receipts of stock cattle were good and dull of sale at $4 50@5 75 ℔ cwt., as to quality. Some fresh milk cows were sold at $60 00@65 00 ℔ head. A few bulls were disposed of at $5 00 ℔ cwt. Quite a number of cattle were left over and taken to the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

HOGS—The market was well supplied and weak. The demand was light and prices were down fully 50c ℔ cwt. from the prices of one week ago. Fair to choice were dull of sale, even in a retail way, at $10@11 ℔ cwt. A few extra sold at retail a shade higher, and common sold at nominal figures. The hog market at present is in a very unsettled condition.

SHEEP.—The run of sheep was large compared with last week—the offerings this week aggregating 1,250 head, against 800 head last week. The supply was fully equal to the demand, especially when the main offerings were of a very common quality, and brought nominal prices. The few choice sheep on sale sold quickly at full rates, and many more, had they been on sale, could have been sold. Sheep weighing from 80 to 90 lbs, were disposed of at $4 00 to 4 50 ℔ head, and 90 or 100 sheep were wanted at $5 00 to $6 00 ℔ head; inferior and common sheep ranged from $1 35 to $2 50 ℔ head, and dull. A fair quality of sheep was sold at $3 00 to $3 50 ℔ head. The pens were cleaned out, as holders of inferior grades, near the close, were anxious to sell at almost anything offered, and our common butchers were able to lay in a large supply of lean mutton at low figures.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 15, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	24½
do do 12 thread	25
do do 6 and 9 thread	25½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	24½
do do tarred	24
do lath twine, tarred	24
do hay, stave and leather twine	25
Sisal rope	22
do lath twine, tarred	21½
do hay, stave and leather twine	22
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60@75
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@30
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute do	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	50
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	12
Caulking cotton	19@22

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 14, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	40a42c	Oak harness best city	44a46c
Oak sole, heavy	38a41c	Oak harness country	41a43c
Oak sole Spanish	41a43c	Bridle fair ℔ doz	$65a65
Oak, slaughter in rough	37a39c	Hand leather ℔ lb	40a42c
Red sole B A mid	32a34c	Hand leather ℔ lb	40a42c
Red sole B A heavy	32a34c	Waxed calf	$1 20a1 55
Red sole Orinoco	31a33c	Wax kip	50a55c
Shoe skirting	44a48c	Waxd upper ℔ ft	23a26c
Saddler's skirting	47a48c	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	$5 50a6 00
Black bridle ℔ doz	$55a60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	11 a11½c	Green salt calf	17a18 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 a9 c	Green butchers' do	12a00 c
Green salt kip	14 a15 c	Dry Flint hides nominal	23a24 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ℔ gal	$1 05a1 10	Bank Oil	85a90c
Straits best	90a95c	Tallow	10a11c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 14, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	6 00
Shaker " 2, "	5 00
Hurl " 1, "	5 00
Hurl " 2, "	4 50
Braid " 1, "	5 00
Braid " 2, "	4 00
Round Hurl	4 00
Plain Hurl	3 50
Western common	4 00
Broom corn, prime, ℔ ton	$400
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	$300@350
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	6 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 14, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil	12 c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lb in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange Mineral	13½@14 c
Pure Red Lead	11 @11½c
Painters' Red Lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne & Co.'s French Zinc	17 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @13 c
Putty	4½ @5½c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 14, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℔ lb net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	33c
Bolt Coppers	33c
Flared and tapered sheets	35c
Circles under 34 inches diam	33c
Circles 34 inches and over diam	35c
Sheathing Copper by case	33c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	33c
Copper bottoms	37c

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 15, 1870.

The market for crude irons is unusually dull and quiet The transactions since our last report have been unusually light for forge descriptions. Prices are nominally unchanged, yet the transactions were so trifling as to scarce indicate prices.

Receipts of forge irons continue pretty liberal, but thus far the better grades have mostly been required on old contracts.

Foundry irons of the finer grades continue to arrive freely, but the sales are very meagre at irregular rates.

Common Foundry grades are more inquired for, and we learn of negotiations pending for lots of considerable magnitude.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons medium grey forge to arrive	$36 00—30 days
250 tons open grey forge from yard	37 50—5 mos.
200 tons common close grey and mottled	37 00—5 mos.
200 tons grey neutral mixture native ore	37 00—6 mos.
150 tons grey neutral mixture native ore	37 00—6 mos.
70 tons grey neutral mixture native ore	37 50—4 mos.
60 tons mottled red short	36 00—6 mos.
121 tons common grade close grey forge	35 50—6 mos.
100 tons open soft grey to arrive	35 50—5 mos.
75 tons No. 1 foundry	38 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

200 tons extra fine charcoal forge	$50 00—6 mos.
45 tons No. 1 foundry, Hanging Rock	47 00—5 mos.
37 tons No. 2 foundry, Hanging Rock	45 00—4 mos.
58 tons No. 2 common	43 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

300 tons anthracite	$37 00—4 mos.
50 tons	41 00—4 mos.
30 tons No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 extra	43 00—4 mos.
100 tons anthracite	36 50—6 mos.
10 ton anthracit	37 50—4 mos.

December Receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore, by the following railroads during December:

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

BITUMINOUS COAL-SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	316	Hallman & H.	34
do Allegheny	174	Bryan & Caughey	40
J. Wood Sons & Co.	72	Wm. Clark	6
J. W. Porter	1	Graff, Byers & Co.	6
Lewis, Oliver & P.	11	Everson P. & Co.	24
Robinson, Rea & Co	7	Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co	2
Superior Iron Mills	22	Zug & Co	27
Coleman, Rahm & Co	15	Hutchinson, G & Co.	16
Loomis & Collard	20	Park Bros & Co	9
J. B. Herron & Co.	1	Union Iron Mills	10
Brady's Bend I. Co.	27		
John Moorhead	23		
Total			763

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	67	J. Moorhead	164
Bryan & Caughey	122	R. Wister	10
Hitchcock, M & Co.	8	J. Reamer	36
J. W. Porter	64	Hallman & H	19
Lyon, Shorb & Co	27	Lloyd & Black	5
A. Garrison	2	McIntosh & Co	2
Total			526

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore.	p. metal.	blooms	Total.
J. Reamer	13	...	...	13
Chess, S & Co	6	...	...	6
McKnight, & Co	13	...	...	13
G. Bennett & Co	30	3	...	33
Zug & Co	18	...	...	18
Park Bros, & Co	1	...	8	9
J. Wood, Sons & Co	7	...	...	7
Lewis, B., D. & Co	23	...	...	23
J. W. Porter	...	...	6	6
Bryan & Caughey	5	...	...	5
Dilworth, P. & Co	6	...	4	10
Union Iron Works	6	1	...	7
McKnight, P & Co	25	...	...	25
Nimick & Co	...	22	15	37
Shoenberger, B & co	118	11	...	129
Brady's Bend I. W	14	...	...	14
Rees, Graff & D	10	...	...	10
Everson, P & Co	8	1	...	9
Brown & Co	6	...	...	6
Hussey W & Co	5	...	...	5
Graff, Byers & Co	2	1	...	3
Coleman R & Co	8	...	...	8
Singer, N & Co	5	...	...	5
Hut, Glass & Co	4	2	...	6
W Clark & Co	4	...	...	4
Painter & Sons	1	1	...	2
Loomis & Collard	...	17	...	17
Hallman & H	12	...	...	12
Totals	360	58	29	448

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	34	J. Moorhead	26
McKnight, P. & Co	8	H. Woodsides	5
Brown & Co	3	McKnight & Co	2
Total			78

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.
J. Moorhead	45

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 15, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4¼
Horse Shoe	4½
Heavy Band	4½@ 5¾
Hoop and Light Band	4¾@ 5¾
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¾
Oval	4½@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4¾@ 5
Boiler Iron	5
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4½@ 5
T. Rail, 12, 16, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	5
Nail Rods	5¼@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¼@ 6¾

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¾	6¾	9
" 18 to 24	5¾	7¼	9¼
" 25 to 26	6	7¾	9¾
" 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d "	4 75
6d and 7d "	5 00
4d and 5d "	5 25
3d "	6 00
2d "	7 25
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
¾ lining "	9 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Spikes "	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes "	5 25

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 25; 1¼ in, $6 00; 1½ in, $5 50; 1¾ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—½c ℔ lb off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 14, 1870.

The current quotations are as follows:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	15½c	Juniata B	14 c
Anchor A	15½c	Anchor C	14 c
Eagle Extra	15½c	Duquesne	13½c
Conewago	15 c	Glencoe	13 c
Idaho	15 c	Pennsylvania	12½c
Nonatook	15 c	Magnolia	12½c
Pittsburgh Family	14½c	Allegheny	12 c
Walnut Creek	14½c	White Fawn	11 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12½c	Mourning	11½c
Merrimack W	14½c	American	11½c
Spragues	12½c	Orientals	11½c
Dunnells	12½c	Gloucester	11½c
Conestoga	12 c	Amoskeag	10¾c
Lancaster	11½c	Troy	7½c
Wamsutta	9½c	Allen Pinks	14 c
Shirtings	12½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20c	Hamilton	20c
Manchester	20c	Armures	21c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	15	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Gold Medal	25c
Conestoga G. T	24c
Conestoga C. C. A	23½c
Kellyville F	16c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 15, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	20 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	15 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	33 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	33 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 15, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh on September 30th:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 00	$4 00	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	3 50	4 50	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	5 00	8 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		5 50	9 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		6 50	12 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		7 00	13 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	14 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		8 50	15 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		9 00	17 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		10 50	17 50
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			19 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			20 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			22 00
46 by 60 to 48 by 60			25 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount of 15 ℔ cent.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 15, 1870.

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	9½	Milk Biscuit	10½
Wine "	10½	Ginger Snaps	15
Soda "	8½	Extra Pilot	8½
Oyster "	8½	Almond Nuts	18
Water "	13½	Fruit Biscuits	18
Butter "	8½	Mixed Cakes	16
Sugar "	10½	Spiced Jumbles	15
Dyspepsia "	10½	Sugar Jumbles	16
Lemon Bulscuit	13½	Ginger Cakes	16
Cream Crackers	28	Pilot Bread	7
Pounded biscuit	13½	Pearl Wafers	10
Cracker Meal	8½	Farina crackers	9
Graham Boston	10	Graham Wine	10½
Graham Water	10		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 15, 1870.

Although it is difficult to give the tobacco market in a satisfactory manner we herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	70@ 75	Rough & Ready	90@1 00
Tens	68@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	85@ 90
Louisville Navy	75@ 80	Cut and Dry	32
Richmond do	70@ 72	Wheeling stogies	$11

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 14, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$11 50@11 75
I C, coke	10 50@10 75
Roofing plates	11 00@11 25
Bar Tin, ℔ lb	48c
Straits, ℔ lb	46c
Sheet Zinc	16c
Slab Spelter	14c
Ingot Copper	25c
Antimony	22c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 13, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Article.			
Acid.			
Acetic	lb	25 @	28
Citric	lb	1 00 @	1 05
Oxalic	lb	18 @	20
Tartaric	lb	60 @	65
Alcohol	gall	2 30 @	2 40
Aloes.			
Cape	lb	25 @	30
Socot	lb	1 00 @	1 10
Am. Carb	lb	28 @	30
—Aqua	lb	10½ @	14
Annotta	lb	90 @	1 00
Ashes Pot	lb	8½ @	9½
—Soda	lb	4¾ @	5
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00 @	1 05
Bay Rum	gal	4 00 @	5 00
Bark.			
Cassia	lb	72 @	75
Cinch r'd	lb	1 90 @	2 00
" Pale	lb	60 @	70
" Com	lb	60 @	70
Black Lead.			
American	lb	5 @	6
East Ind	lb	13 @	16
German	lb	8 @	9
Blue Mass	lb	60 @	62
Blue Vitr	lb	15½ @	17
Borax ref	lb	40 @	42
Brims roll	lb	5½ @	6
—Flor sul	lb	7½ @	8¾
Calomel A	lb	1 65 @	1 70
—English	lb	1 90 @	1 95
Camp ref	lb	93 @	95
Canthar's	lb	2 80 @	2 90
Cham. Ger	lb	50 @	55
—Roman	lb	55 @	65
Chorof'm	lb	1 48 @	1 50
Cloves	lb	47 @	50
Cochineal	lb	1 30 @	1 35
Col lye case	lb	6 50 @	7 00
Copp'ras	lb	2½ @	3
Cream Tar	lb	48 @	54
Cubebs	lb	44 @	48
Cudbear	lb	25 @	30
Emery En	lb	10 @	15
Et Nit sps	lb	48 @	52
—Sulph	lb	88 @	90
Ext Logw	lb	15 @	16
—Liq Cake	lb	40 @	50
—Italian	lb	50 @	52
—Sicily	lb	45 @	48
Fustic chl	lb	3½ @	4½
Galls Alep	lb	47 @	50
Gum.			
Arabic sts	lb	52 @	58
" White	lb	80 @	85
Myrrh T'k	lb	65 @	70
Shellac	lb	50 @	55
Trag'c'rts	lb	70 @	80
" Flake	lb	1 45 @	1 65
Hoff'm's A	lb	1 00 @	1 05
Indigo Ma	lb	1 10 @	1 30
—Span fl't	lb	1 25 @	1 30
Iodine res	lb	6 90 @	7 00
Junip Ber	lb	6 @	7
Log Chipd	lb	3 @	4
Mace	lb	1 30 @	2 00
Madder	lb	23 @	24
Magne cal	lb	1 45 @	1 50
—Carb	lb	50 @	55
Manna SF	lb	1 65 @	1 70
Morph sul	lb	10 60 @	10 80
Nutm No 1	lb	1 65 @	1 70

Article.			
Oil.			
Bergamot	lb	8 00 @	8 75
—Castor	gal	2 80 @	2 90
—Cinnam	lb	4 50 @	4 75
—Cloves	lb	3 50 @	4 00
Cod livr	gal	2 25 @	2 80
Lemon	lb	5 25 @	5 75
Lard c	gal	1 65 @	1 81
—Cincin	gal	1 52 @	1 55
Linseed	gal	98 @	1 02
Neats f	gal	1 50 @	1 75
Olive	gal	2 60 @	3 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @	15 00
—pints	doz	4 00 @	8 00
Origan	lb	80 @	1 00
Pepper't	lb	5 00 @	5 25
Rosemary	lb	1 50 @	1 75
Sassafras	lb	1 25 @	1 40
Sperm	gal	2 65 @	2 75
Tanners	gal	1 00 @	1 15
Whale	gal	1 25 @	1 35
Winteg'n	lb	5 25 @	5 75
Opium Ty	lb	14 25 @	14 50
Phosphos	lb	1 15 @	1 20
Pl Paris	bbl	5 00 @	5 50
Potass.			
Bi chrom	lb	24 @	25
Chlorate	lb	38 @	40
Iodide	lb	5 20 @	5 40
Prus. Yel	lb	46 @	48
" Red	lb	1 05 @	1 10
Putty	lb	3¾ @	4¼
Quin sulp	oz	2 50 @	2 60
Rosin	bbl	4 00 @	6 00
Root.			
Gentian	lb	24 @	25
Ginger E I	lb	27 @	28
Jamaica	lb	33 @	35
Ipecac	lb	3 25 @	3 50
Jalap	lb	2 40 @	2 50
Liquorice	lb	25 @	28
Rhub E I	lb	2 75 @	3 00
Sars Hon	lb	50 @	52
Senega	lb	95 @	1 00
Valeri En	lb	60 @	65
" Germ	lb	40 @	45
Sal Ammo	lb	32 @	35
—Epsom	lb	5 @	5½
—Soda	lb	3¼ @	
Seed.			
Canary	lb	10½ @	11½
Hemp	lb	8 @	9
Cardamm	lb	4 75 @	4 90
Mustard	lb	17 @	19
Senna Al	lb	46 @	50
" E In	lb	25 @	30
Soda.			
Bi Carb	lb	7 @	8
Caustic	lb	8 @	9
Soap cast	lb	18 @	21
—Cast wh	lb	28 @	31
Starch	lb	8 @	8½
Sugar L'd	lb	42 @	44
Sumac Sic	lb	8 @	10
Terra Jap	lb	8 @	10
Turp sps	gal	60 @	65
Varnish.			
Copal	gal	2 00 @	3 50
Japan	gal	1 25 @	1 75
Damar	gal	3 00 @	3 25
Ven Red	lb	4 @	4½

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 14, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

In pig iron a general dullness prevails, says the *Journal*. The roads are so bad that but little is arriving from the furnaces, while the good stage of water and open winter have enabled the producers to work nearly all the accumulations into market. We quote:

CHARCOAL.

Mil', hot blast, No. 1	$40 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast, do	46 00@48 00
" " No. 2	44 00@46 00
Hecla cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	60 00@65 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1	$44 00@00 00
Belfont No. 2	40 00@41 00
Ashland No. 1	40 00@42 00

Nails are in fair request at $4 50 for 10d@60d. Bar iron is active and there seems to be a fair prospect of a slight advance, no matter what is the result of the tariff adjustment.

The Marietta *Register* says a vein of rich iron ore has been discovered within three or four miles of town—has been tested at the rolling mill, and pronounced by experienced workmen to be equal to any in Southern Ohio.

Provisions at Milwaukee.

Messrs. Oliver & Hart, in their last circular, report the provision trade of the past week as quite unsatisfactory, and as long as Western values rule proportionately higher than Eastern prices, we can hope for but little improvement. There is positively no margin for a movement in either products or hogs to consuming markets. There is a feverish anxiety on the part of packers and operators. Present prices preclude the possibility of an active trade. The week just closed shows an accumulation in stocks, perhaps less in new pork than in other products.

The stocks of meats in Milwaukee on the 1st inst., were:—Mess pork, 4,800 bbls; mess ordinary, 4,000 bbls; clear pork, 250 bbls; prime mess 1,300 bbls; extra prime, 1,350 bbls; rumps, 350 bbls; lard, 1,050 tierces; sweet pickled hams, 1,800 tcs; shoulders, 1,210,000 lbs; Cumberlands, 310,000 bbls; rough sides, 180,000 lbs; short ribs, 80,000 lbs.

We may safely estimate the packing at 100,000 hogs in round numbers, average weight 200 per hog. The total packing last year averaged 214 lbs per hog. Our total receipts by rail were only 97,620, and we estimate receipts from farmers teams at 2,166—this we consider a low estimate. Total receipts last year up to 1st of January, 95,853. Receipts of hogs for the next ten days promise to be fair, perhaps more from accumulations at interior points than from fresh deliveries from farmers—the receipts of hogs now being almost entirely dressed, packers paying 10½@11½c, no shippers buying. We quote our market very dull with tendency downwards; packers do not press their stocks upon the market, but are quite free sellers at quotations when any orders are to be filled. We quote:

Pork—Mess, $27 25; mess ordinary, $26 37; prime mess, $24 50; extra prime, $20 50; rumps $22 00.

Green meats—Shoulders, 10c; rough sides, 12¼c; short ribs, 13¾c; Cumberland, 12½c; boxed meat ¼c extra; sweet pickled hams, 14¼c; kettle lard, 17¼c; No 1 do 16½c.

Cured Meats—Shoulders, 10¾c; rough sides, 12¾c; short ribs, 13¾c; Cumberlands, 12½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 12, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—A shade weaker at ⅛ premium selling and ⅛ off buying.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier at $3 50@4 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and easier; sales No 1 at 85c; No 2 opened at 77⅝c and closed at 77@77¼c; this afternoon the market was irregular at 77⅛c, cash; 78¼c seller February for No 2.

CORN—Dull and 1@1½c lower at 70½@70¾c for regular; 72@73½c for fresh receipts of No 2, closing dull at 70@71½c for regular; rejected quiet at 70@71c; this afternoon market dull at 70½@71c for No 2.

OATS—Dull, firm and ½c higher, at 40½@40½c for No 2, closing with sellers at the outside.

RYE—Very dull at 70c for No 2 and 68c for rejected.

BARLEY—Firm and quiet at 87½c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 92@93c.

SUGAR—11½@14c for common to choice Orleans.

MESS PORK—Unsettled and irregular at $26 75@27 00 cash; $27 buyer January; $26 75@27 12½ seller February. Lard steady but dull at 16c seller February. Sweet pickled hams quiet at 14½c; short ribs 13½c; rough sides 12½c; dry salted shoulders 10c; green do 9½@9¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active and steady at $10 25@11 65.

LIVE HOGS—Dull, and 15@20c lower at $8 55@9 00 for light; $9 25@9 87 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Dull and weak at $1 62½@5 75 for common cows to fair steers; $6 80@7 70 for fair to choice shipping beeves.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton favors buyers; sales of 1,000 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 6,500 bbls; heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 4,900 bbls at $4 55@4 85 for superfine state and western; $5 15@6 10 for extra state; $5 00@6 15 for extra western; $5 75@6 30 for white wheat extra; $5 30@6 15 for round hoop Ohio; $5 75@6 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 50@8 50 for good to choice do, including 1,100 bbls extra state for export at $5 35, delivered. Rye flour quiet and heavy; sales 250 bbls at $4 30@5 35. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; sales 350 bbls at $1 02@1 03, free. Wheat heavy and 1c lower; no receipts; sales of 78,000 bush at $1 16@1 19 for No 2 spring; $1 23@1 24 for No 1 do, the latter price for choice delivered; $1 20@1 29 for winter red amber western; $1 05 for unsound winter red and western; $1 40 for white western; $1 47 for white California; $1 50 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn 1@2c lower and more active; sales 84,000 bush at $1 04@1 05 for old mixed western in store; 95@99c for new do; $1 02 for choice white southern. Receipts of oats $4,300 bush; heavy and lower; sales 22,000 bush at 60c for western; 63@65c for State. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; sales 250 hhds Cuba at 10¾@11¼c; 400 boxes Havana at 11@11¾c. Molasses dull; sales 100 hhds New Orleans at 74@80c. Linseed oil dull at 91@93c in casks. Petroleum firm at 16¾@17c for crude, and 31½@31¾c for refined. Hops quiet. Wool steady; sales 340,000 lbs at 35@48c for domestic fleece; 63@64c for pulled. Leather firm at 29@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Coal quiet and unchanged. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Sheathing copper steady at 32c. Ingot copper quiet at 21½c for Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet at $32@34 for Scotch, and $33@34 for American. Bar dull at $82 50 for refined British and American. Sheet quiet at 10@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails a shade better at 4¼@4½c for cut, and 29@30c for clinch, and 26@30c for horse shoe. Pork heavy and lower; sales 870 bbls at $27 50@28 25 for new mess; $28 for old do, $24 @24 50 for prime, and $26 50 for prime mess; also, 1,500 bbls new mess, seller January, February and March, at $27@27 75. Beef steady; sales 400 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess, and $10@16 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales 100 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@31 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 315 bbls at $28@34 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 150 packages at 12c for shoulders, and 14@18c for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 175 boxes at 13¾@14c for Cumberland cut; 14¾@15c for short ribbed; 15c for long clear. Dressed hogs lower at 11@12¼c for western. Lard dull and unchanged; sales of 300 tierces at 16¾@16⅞c for steam, and 17@17¼c for kettle rendered; also, 1,500 tierces steam, seller February and March, at 16¾c. Butter steady at 18@40c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@18c. Freight to Liverpool a shade firmer; shipments of wheat at 4¾d, and 1,000 bbls flour at 1s 6d.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and a shade lower, with a limited export and home trade inquiry. Wheat dull and heavy and 1c lower; No 2 spring $1 15@1 18; winter red and amber western $1 20@1 28. Rye nominal at $1 03@1 04. Oats dull and heavy at 60c for western. Corn heavy and lower at $1 03@1 04 for old mixed western in store. Pork firm with buyers of mess for February at $27, and sellers $27 75. Beef firm with fair inquiry. Cut meats quiet without decided change. Bacon more active at full prices. Lard steady; prime steam for February 16¾c bid and 16¾@16⅞c asked. Eggs dull at 40@42c for fresh, and 32c for limed.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 10—Live stock market—Cattle—the count up heavy again, the receipts for the week 6,800, and 3,436 to-day. Trade is active but prices averaged about ¼c lower; quality low. The few good droves sold at 16¾@17c, a few tops at 17½c; Ohio stock sold at 10@15¼c, the market averaging at 14¼c; a drove of 163 Texan cattle were sold at 12¾@13c; 70 mixed State cattle of 7 cwt at 11@12c; 28 prime Kentucky grades of 7½ cwt at 16@17½c; 2,000 Illinois cattle of 6¾ cwt at 14@16c, and 136 Ohio of 7½ cwt at 15@17c.

Total sheep for the week, 37,500; arrivals to-day, 12,700. Stock sells well, but ¼@½c lower, ranging from 4½@7½c. 1 car, 102 lbs State, brought 8¼c; car 80 lbs Ohio 6¼c; sales 13,500 Ohio sheep, at an average of $5 00@5 15 each, running through the week.

Hogs steady with light receipts of 10,500 for the week and 3,450 to-day. The receipts of dressed exceed those of live hogs. Live are quoted at 10@10½c; dressed 13@13¼c; Chicago dressed 11¾@12¼c.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Live stock market—Weather very warm and unfavorable, with too much stock of all kinds to prevent a decline. Cattle foot up 1,600 fresh and 300 stale; quality generally inferior, with many little lots of State and Canada thin cattle. Prices are nearly ½c lower than Monday, or all way from 10c to 17c, most of the sales being between 14@16c. The best 170 Kentucky grades of 7¾ cwt sold at 15@17c; some bulls, 10 cwt alive at 5½c, gross; 70 Ohio steers, 7 cwt at 15c; 50 Canadas, 6¾ cwt at 13@14c.

5,000 sheep arrived to-day, nearly all sold, holders dropping ¼@½c in price and pushing them off at 4½@8c. Sales 1 car state of 104 lbs at 7½c; a car of 106 lbs Ohio at 6c; 2 cars poor of 69 lbs at 4¼c, a car extra 104 lbs Michigan at 8¼c.

Arrivals of hogs 36 cars, besides some held from yesterday. They go very slow at 9¾@10¼c, city dressed at 12½@12¾c; western dressed at 11¾@12c; the feeling is very heavy.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 12.—Flour market dull and heavy, in buyer's favor. Buckwheat flour—the market steady and demand good at $7 50@8 00. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; old No. 1 mixed 85c; new held at 74@75c, as to condition. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye dull and inactive; held at 80@90c for State. Barley very dull; nominal rates are 90c@$1 00 for State and Canada. Petroleum firm; refined held at 25½@28c in large lots; crude firm at $5 50 ℔ barrel.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—Cotton firm; low middling 22½@22c; good ordinary 22¼c. Wheat sales, white at $1 30. Corn 81c. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Flour $4 50@6 50 for superfine to fancy. Bacon—clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 14c; hams 19c. City cured hams 21c. Bulk meats—clear sides 15¾c; clear ribbed sides 15c; shoulders 12c. Rump pork $35. Lard 18c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Beeves dull and unchanged; sales 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 9¼@10c; choice 11c; fair to good 7¾@9c; common 5@7c ℔ lb, gross. Sheep rather lower; sales 11,000 at 6@7½c ℔ lb, gross. Hogs unchanged; sales 3,500 at $14 00@14 50 per cental nett, for corn-fed.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Provisions drooping; mess pork $28@29. Lard 16¼@16½c. Whisky $1 04@1 05. Petroleum steady; crude 20c; refined 30½@32c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 12.—Wheat in rather more demand; market steady; extra white $1 14; No 1 do, $1 05. Oats higher at 48c. Dressed hogs in demand at $11 00 or heavy.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

PREMIUMS FOR SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS!

In order that all our new subscribers to the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL may share alike in the inducements we offer, we have made arrangements to furnish each single subscriber, at two dollars a year, with a valuable picture. The COMMERCIAL alone is fully worth the subscription price, but we are persuaded to offer this extra inducement in order that our circulation may be more rapidly extended. We have been at great cost in procuring these pictures, and the subscription price of our Weekly will scarcely cover the outlay. Every new subscriber, therefore, commencing December 1st, 1869, who sends us two dollars, will receive one of the following four pictures, the subscriber taking his choice:

I.---THE STRAW YARD.

The Straw Yard is copied from J. F. Herring's celebrated painting. It is a picture that interests at the first glance. Herring's animals are drawn from the human point of action; his brutes have not inaptly been termed "four legged humanity." The Straw Yard is one of his best efforts, felicitous in composition, lively in details, displaying an appreciation of nature seldom found in the treatment of kindred subjects. Standing stolidly, with fetlocks partially covered with draggled, damp straw, munching carelessly at the straw lying before them in the open bin, and occupying a central position are two horses, whose very attitude suggests repose. The snow weighted limb extending over them has sheltered them from the sun's rays in the hot August days. The fowl darting in and out between the horses hoofs in quest of a chance grain or grub, like the swine at their heels, are equally indifferent to danger. Association; familiarity in this case breeds contempt. The ducks turn their bills under their wings in calm security; the pigs bury their snouts deep under the dank straw in their eagerness to secure the vegetables flung down for their special benefit, attracting by their selfish grunts those of their family in the distance, which are no ways slow in responding to the signal of a common conflict. In the distance a group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under which they contemplate the scene complacently, snuffing the frosty air and varying the monotony of the winter day by fondling each other. The lithograph is 21x26 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

II.---SHEARING TIME.

The conception of this picture is so simple as to appeal at once to the sympathies of the beholder. Its perspective, like its principal figures, is true to nature. "Shearing Time" is copied from one of the ablest paintings produced by A. Berendsen, a famous artist. "Shearing Time" represents the real poetry of lowly life. The expression of the half-shorn ram lying between the shearers is almost human. The expression and attitude of the shearer, as with pipe in his mouth he directs the attention of his faithful shepherd dog to the disposition of the next subject to evade the trying ordeal, is a study in itself. If the dog permits the sheep to stray after such a look as that cast upon him by his master, he cannot plead ignorance of his master's will, betrayed in every lineament of his stern countenance. The highlands in the slumbrous distance, the friendly offices of the figures in the foreground, all go to make up a picture reminding the observer of a sweet melody, or a pensive poem. Size, 21x26 inches. A mate for the preceding picture.

III.--HALT IN THE WOOD.

Copied from F. Gauermann, whose works display a technical strength, an imagination competent to his creative art, and a knowledge of naturalistic truth which has placed him in the front rank of modern painters. The "Halt in the Wood" is full of ease, grace and vitality. Its personages are true to nature. The thirsty hunter quaffing leisurely from the limpid stream can well afford to halt in the shade, leaving his gamekeepers to look after the horses laden with the fruits of the chase. The tired steeds in their turn accept the respite thankfully, while the gamekeepers, now that the excitement of the hunt is over, contemplate with pardonable pride the antlers of the deer, which are the crowning trophies of the day, commenting between the whiffs of their pipes upon the conduct of the dogs, and their good fortune. The figures are picturesquely grouped, exhibiting the grace and freedom of action common to the life of a sportsman. A picture to please the multitude, with special charms for lovers of the chase. Size 21 by 26 inches.

IV.--GAMEKEEPERS' RETURN

This is also copied from F. Gauermann. Like the preceding picture, "The Gamekeeper's Return" displays the ready and quick hand of a master. Full of spirit, singularly clear, broad and effective in style, it displays a delicacy of refinement in execution and sentiment seldom equalled. In his *genre*, or home paintings, Gauermann appears to be as much at home as in the difficult task of depicting the passions and sentiment of animal life. We say "home" painting, because "The Gamekeeper's Return" awakens all those sentiments, feelings and ideas which have their origin and growth under the family roof, and in social training. The Gamekeeper is the central figure. Ere he lays his gun out of his hand, he directs his wife's attention to the game beneath which the table beside him fairly groans. Hares, rabbits, pheasants, quails, each in turn are held up to the admiring gaze of his wife, who in her eagerness to pass upon the merits of the same, pauses in her domestic occupation, extending a critical hand. The gamekeeper's son flings the weight of game from his shoulders; the antlers of the dead deer stretch across the floor, and a setter, in his eagerness to quench his thirst, laps from a dish in a corner. Men and dogs are privileged characters; the fruits of the chase absorbs the attention of the tidy housekeeper. Size 21x26 inches, a companion-piece to the preceding picture.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121¾.

NEW YORK, January 12—P. M.

THE FINANCIAL BILLS.

The financial bills now before and being introduced in Congress attract considerable attention in Wall street, and assist in making speculation lively. The bills of Senators Sherman and Sumner, especially the latter, are not looked upon here as likely to become laws. The bill which Mr. Schenck will report from the Ways and Means Committee of the House will probably embody the views of Secretary Boutwell, and consequently its introduction is awaited with much interest. It is stated the Ways and Means Committee are now discussing whether the new funding loan shall bear four or five and a half per cent. interest, and also as to what length of time banks shall have to withdraw their 5-20 bonds from the Department. These reports are only conjectures; nothing definite is known in regard to the prospective action of the committee.

GOLD CLEARINGS.

The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank went through all straight, and no new difficulties were experienced.

MONEY.

The money market was decidedly easier. Call loans were made at 6@7 ℔ cent. Banks were free lenders towards the close. Discounts easier; prime 8@10 ℔ cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 108¾@108⅞.

GOLD

Closed weak; opened at 122, touched 122¼, and closed at 121¾. Carrying rates 1-32@3 64 ℔ cent. ℔ day. Clearances $74,000,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 122 2-100@121 23-100.

GOVERNMENTS

Weak in sympathy with gold. Coupons '81 117¾@118⅛; do '62 116@116⅛; do '64, 115½@115⅝; do '65, 115½@115⅝; do new, 114¼@114⅜; do '67, 114¼@114⅜; do '68, 114⅛@114¼; 10-40s, 113@113⅛; Pacifics, 109½@109⅝.

STATE BONDS

Active and higher. Missouris 87¾; old Tennessees 54; new do 50; old Virginias 51½; new do 58; old North Carolinas 46; new do 24½; old South Carolinas 87½; Louisiana levees, 66.

THE STOCK MARKET

At the close was off ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. from the highest point of the afternoon. Among railways the great feature was Northwestern, which rose to 74⅞ for common, and 87⅞ for preferred. This advance was due to reports that there is likely to be a sharp contest for the control of the company at the next election. In this connection the Pennsylvania Central Company was prominently mentioned, and also Daniel Drew. New Jersey Central shares were next in point of interest, and at one time touched 97¼, on rumors of a "Bull" clique in the stock. Lake Shore was also active and one of the features of the day. Pacific Mail declined from 42 to 39¾. Express shares strong and higher on Adams, owing to rumors that the negotiations for the return of its routes were progressing favorably. United States advanced on reports of a closer alliance with the Erie company.

STOCKS

Canton 52¾; Cumberland 27; Western Union Telegraph 32⅛; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 8, preferred 17; Adams Express 62; Wells 20¼; American 37¾; United States 52; Pacific Mail 40; New York Central 91¾; Erie 23; do preferred 40; Harlem 138; do preferred 140; Hudson Scrip 86¾; Reading 95; Michigan Central 117¾; Lake Shore 88¾; Illinois Central 138; Pittsburgh 88; Northwestern 74¼; do preferred 86¾; Fort Wayne 88¾; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 145⅝; do preferred 145; Dubuque 107; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 77¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 7¾; Franklin 10; Hecla 78; Quincy 25.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $75,887,152; currency $4,613,904; general balance $82,774,281.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Tobacco—none offering. Cotton nominal at 23½c. Hemp—nothing doing. Flour quiet and weak, with only a small order demand: super $4@4 35; X, $4 35@5 00; XX, $5 25; XXX to choice family $5 35@6 85. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 red fall sold at $1 06; No 1 do, $1 12½@1 17½; choice $1 20@1 30 prime to choice white, $1 20@1 35. Corn firm but inactive at 62@65c for mixed and yellow bulk; prime to choice white sacked 74@78c; old yellow 80c; do white 81@82c. Oats firm at 52@55c, sacked. Barley quiet; small sales of Minnesota at $1 05@1 15. Rye—small sales at 80c. Whisky dull at 90@93½c. Groceries dull; coffee ranges at 19@23½c for inferior to choice; Louisiana sugar 10@14c. Plantation molasses 65@68c. Pork—more doing at $27 50@28. Dry salt meats in more inquiry; a round lot of loose clear sides sold at 15c; in a retail way shoulders 11c; clear ribs 14½c; clear sides 15c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders 13½c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16¼c; sugar cured hams 19½@20c. Lard—nothing doing; 16½c asked for choice kettle. Cattle—better qualities in fair request; inferior to good 2½@4½c; prime to choice 5@6½c. Hogs—weather too warm for slaughtering; prices nominal at 8½@9½c; number packed to date about 210,000; average weight 240 lbs.

MARRIED:

SPANG—BISSELL—On Thursday evening, January 6th, by the Rev. William Preston, D. D., NORMAN SPANG and MARY A., daughter of Wm. S. Bissell.

LAZEAR—RINEHART—On Thursday evening, January 6th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alex. Clark, Mr. GEORGE W LAZEAR and Miss ISA, daughter of DAVID RINEHART, Esq., all of this city.

RINEHART—ROBSON—At the same time and place by the Rev. W. N. Van de Mark, Mr. C. C. RINEHART, of Pittsburgh, and LAURA V., daughter of John Robson, Esq., of Birmingham.

GALLAGHER—LAUVER—In Patterson, Juniata county, Pa., January 6th, by the Rev. S. J. Milliken, Dr. J. S. GALLAGHER to Miss A. E. LAUVER.

DONALDSON—DENISTON—January 9th, at the Union Depot Hotel, by Rev. John A. Gray, Mr. P. DONALDSON and Miss ELLEN DENISTON.

DIED:

NEGLEY—On Friday morning, January 7th, at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, at Philadelphia, GEORGE, son of Gen. Jas. S. Negley.

GARNET—Suddenly, Mrs. MARTHA GARNET, at the residence of her husband, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, on East Canal street, Allegheny, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

BEGGS—On Thursday evening, January 6, 1870, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. MAGGIE BEGGS, only daughter of Robert and Agnes Fairman, in the thirty-fifth year of her age.

CARROLL—In Baltimore on Saturday, January 8, at 10 o'clock, P. M., DANIEL J. CARROLL, son of Hugh Carroll, of this city, in the forty second year of his age.

FOR SALE—LAND—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale a Lot of Ground containing about 18 Acres, situated in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., adjoining lands of W. J. McClure, S. J. McClure, Wm. Wilson's heirs and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, one-quarter of a mile from Darlington Station. The land is of the best quality. Terms easy. For further information inquire of the undersigned, at the residence of the late J. K. Calhoun, or JOHN S. CALHOUN. ELIZABETH S. CALHOUN, New Galilee, Penna.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SEMINARY.

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
A. P. WYMAN, Professor of Music.

Full corps of thorough Teachers. Building one of the most elegant and complete in the country. Gymnasium, Bath Rooms, Apparatus, Latest Maps and Charts. Rooms unrivalled, furnished with Wardrobe, Bureau, Washstand, Carpet and Gas. Session begins January 19, 1870.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year	$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year	1 50

One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

WITHIN the last two weeks the circulation of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has increased nearly ONE THOUSAND, and the accessions to the circulation of the weekly edition during the same time have been correspondingly greater. Nothing need be added to give the statement force as illustrating public sentiment touching our course in regard to questions of special interest relating to affairs at Harrisburg, and Rings in general. We have other and equally conclusive proof of how thoroughly our independent course is approved by an intelligent public. The only way a journal can deserve success is by being fearless and honest, especially when fearlessness and honesty are sure to draw down upon it the hate and persecution of evil doers. Assailed as the honor and welfare of the State are by the corruptionists, we have determined to wage ceaseless warfare until public opinion shall put them down. Results thus far, whether as to ourselves or the public which has so deep an interest in the issue, have been abundantly satisfactory.

NEW CHAPTER IN THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL CASE.

On the 10th day of December last past, the Editor and Publisher of the COMMERCIAL were arrested for libel on the information of Mr. M. S. QUAY, made before Alderman NEEPER, who has his office in Diamond alley. On the first day of the hearing, the 16th, Mr. QUAY failed to come to time as prosecuting witness. An adjournment till the day following was had, when Mr. QUAY took the stand. How he immortalized himself in the character of The Dumb Witness, on that and two succeeding days, the public cannot have forgotten. Two expert lawyers ably assisted in the performance. It was, perhaps, the most extraordinary one on the part of a prosecuting witness professing a desire to have the whole truth told, that was ever witnessed. Notwithstanding their truth-telling professions, it taxed their united powers, besides the sustaining and overruling assistance of the Alderman, to prevent the truth coming out. Considering the push-to-the-wall boasts and threats by the prosecution at the outset, their attitude from the first half hour of Mr. QUAY's career in the witness line to the close of the performance, was extremely funny. A more perfect instance of gentlemen commencing a prosecution and placing themselves on trial, was probably never heard of. The hearing concluded by the Alderman promptly holding the defendants for trial, "at the present term" of the Court, the Grand Jury being in session, and requiring bail in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. We were given to understand that no delay would be tolerated, that the Grand Jury would be asked to consider the case speedily, and that the case would be tried at the earliest day possible—a view of the matter which accorded with our wishes perfectly. We were held to bail on the 21st of December, and for the greater part of the two weeks which followed, the Grand Jury were in session considering bills. On Wednesday, having concluded the business before them, they adjourned,—but to our surprise, neither Mr. QUAY nor the QUAY-COMMERCIAL case had been before them. On making inquiry at the office of Alderman NEEPER, we were still further surprised on being assured by him, that, acting under the direction of Messrs. MARSHALL and SWARTZWELDER, he had made no return of the information, but withheld it. He could give no other reason for not performing his duty, except that the counsel for the other side had so directed him, which he considered authority sufficient, and was not afraid of the consequences.

We must say that the directions of Mr. QUAY's counsel to the Alderman, and that officer's obedient course, in withholding the information, whereby a speedy trial was prevented, were entirely consistent with their course on the preliminary hearing. But how will these things appear to the public? Are they consistent with the professed desire of Mr. QUAY to have the truth developed, or of his counsel for a speedy trial? But one inference can be drawn from the facts as we have related them. That inference the public will inevitably draw. We desire to have the truth brought out, and to this end we have looked for a speedy trial. If the prosecution want time to enable witnesses to get out of the way, we can understand their tactics. If they are afraid to face the truth—if the case has presented aspects they dreamed not of, whereby they themselves are virtually placed on trial—their course can readily be understood. The public, we apprehend, will experience little difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

No one, we suppose, can read Governor GEARY's long message without receiving a profound impression of the magnitude of the interests which are committed to the charge of the administrators of this State of Pennsylvania. And the impression will, it seems, be equally distinct of the intelligence and honesty of purpose of the author of the document. In its ample and luminous statements of pertinent facts, in its direct enunciation of policy, and in its fearless denunciation of abuses, the people will recognize the continued action of those qualities which have so often pointed him out as the leader whom they needed, and which especially they had in view in making him their Governor.

In the beginning of his message the Governor indicates two principles which, if regarded, will do much towards delivering the legislation of the State from some of its greatest evils. These principles are the avoidance of legislation for personal and special interests and the clear and constant recognition of the magnitude of the interests of the Commonwealth. Strictly speaking these two notions go together. A large and comprehensive apprehension of the great interests of the State will cause the legislators to discover the impolicy of most of the personal and special acts which individuals and sections are so eager sometimes to effect. And nothing but the adoption of such enlarged views with sufficient integrity to secure fidelity to them can arrest the degradation of the legislative character among us. Few are ignorant that "this personal and special legislation" has, in the past, been the cause of much of the pettifoggery and corruption which have almost sunk membership at Harrisburg below the ambition of honorable men. The hints of the Governor in regard to economy in the management of the finances of the State and the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures, are certain to be carefully heeded during the coming session. Action upon these hints, as also upon the advice to utilize the Treasury surplus, will afford our representatives an opportunity, which they dare hardly neglect, of, in some measure, redeeming the past.

Recommendations of great importance are embraced in the reference of the message to the subject of appropriations from the treasury for penitentiaries, insane asylums, and other benevolent purposes. Surely nothing can be more reasonable than that the administrators of such funds should render a strict and detailed account of the manner in which they have been disbursed. Facts have amply shown that care to prevent negligence, if not peculation, is quite as necessary in the supervision of charitable moneys as of any other. Indeed from certain developments in the past, one might suppose that the management of such funds exposes the agent to peculiar temptation and calls for especial safeguards.

The statement of the message concerning the public schools of the State is very satisfactory. It suggests one topic which we trust will be the subject of legislative inquiry and action. We learn that while more than eight hundred thousand children attend these schools, and eighty-five thousand are educated in private institutions, about seventy-five thousand children do not go to any school, but are permitted to grow up in ignorance. Our people may not yet be ready to favor a law which shall compel parents to send their children to school, but in view of the crime and expense certain to be entailed upon the State by the ignorance of so many of its people, the time would seem to have come when something ought to be done to remedy a condition of things so unsatisfactory.

Perhaps among the many topics of the message few are more worthy of the attention of the legislature and the people than the reference to the subject of life assurance. That the people are widely interested in this subject is evident from the fact that besides the local and State companies, thirty-seven life assurance companies having their center outside, do business in Pennsylvania, paying each a license of five hundred dollars. The Governor calls attention to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. Experience in other countries, particularly in England, proves that without government supervision, there can be no adequate provision against fraud, mismanagement and lamentable distress in connection with the business referred to; while in some other States in this country, the excellent effects of Government inspection have been made very manifest. Some action in accordance with the suggestions of the message seems to be demanded. By it the people will be protected against fraudulent companies, the business of insurance will be carried on more in the interest of citizens of the State and of the revenue, while foreign companies will be deprived of their present extraordinary advantages.

MARCH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

A more complete triumph of public opinion than was achieved in the organization and immediate subsequent action of the Legislature, has never been witnessed in our State. In the first place, we find Mr. STRANG, conceding the errors of the past, acknowledging the people as "our masters," and pronouncing for a frank acceptance of the popular will, expressed in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform, as the only guide of himself and fellow legislators. Of course, without this concession, and pledges of the most unqualified and satisfactory description, the House would have been organized with another man for Speaker, notwithstanding Mr. STRANG's superior fitness in point of experience and ability. The friends of reform were supreme in their power over the question, and accepted these pledges from a convert to the cause of reform and an obedient servant to that sentiment which is supreme throughout the State, which had brought down the most stubborn opponents, and against which no man dare raise his voice or shape his action. In the election of Speaker STINSON, of the Senate, public opinion in favor of reform gained another victory, that gentleman being an ardent supporter of reform in legislation and an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

Among the members of the two branches of the Legislature the sentiment in favor of reform is overwhelming. The first proof of this is the action of the Senate cutting up, root and branch, the *Record* job. This stroke, if it is followed up by the House, as we believe it will be, with the proper reduction of the number of pasters and folders, will save the State not much less than one hundred thousand dollars. This is one of the reforms which the COMMERCIAL has persistently advocated; and the extent to which public sentiment has been awakened to its importance is especially gratifying—a feeling that is heightened by the notable instances of former defenders of the job becoming its most ardent opponents.

But perhaps the most important manifestation of the growth of public opinion is found in that portion of Governor GEARY's message on the corruption attending the election of State Treasurer, the misuse of the public funds, the importance of prompt action by the Legislature to check and punish this profligacy, and the unmistakable readiness on the part of the Legislature to indorse the Governor's testimony and adopt his suggestions. It has been a favorite argument with organs of the Rings and corruptionists generally, while not daring to deny the charge of corruption, to call on us for specifications. They will please now to make their demand on Governor GEARY. No doubt he is abundantly able to support his broad charges of profligacy and downright corruption with specifications sufficiently explicit to satisfy the most exacting. If any one before doubted the truth of the charges of corruption in connection with the Treasuryship and the unexpended balance, which we have so many times made, the testimony of the Governor, and the readiness of the Legislature to act concerning them, will greatly tend to remove such doubts. In this respect we feel that we have achieved a great triumph for ourselves, and brought about a revolution which cannot fail of results most valuable to the State.

The Legislature unmistakably means to reform the Treasury system, fix the salary of the Treasurer at a suitable sum, remove the unexpended balance from his control, and tear up by the roots the profligate system to which Governor GEARY has called attention. With this done—as we believe it will be done—it matters little who is Treasurer, if he be reputable and qualified. Hence the election of Mr. MACKEY is at most a barren triumph. We might refer to the fact, as demonstrating the force of public opinion, that even the CAMERONS, and the Rings in general, have been compelled to profess a desire for reform. But we need refer only to the honest manifestations of the growth of popular sentiment. On all hands has public opinion compelled deference; and all that the friends of reform have to do is to relax not their efforts to achieve everything for which they have ever contended.

THE BARBARISM OF RINGS.

In the most civilized countries manifest relics of barbarism are often found, presenting the most glaring contrast with their surroundings. Indeed some of these deformities seem to be the inevitable offshoots of civilization itself. This is so often and so manifestly the case that eminent men have held that retrogression, not progression, is the law of humanity, and that the reminiscences of a golden age found among all nations, even the most barbarous, are merely dim traditions of the civilized state from which they have fallen. Whether these general views be true or not, one thing is certain, that in the midst of the oldest, and in some respects, the most perfect civilization, there is a constant tendency toward barbarism. The reason of this fact is obvious. Society is constituted upon a surrender of natural rights. The individual gives up certain privileges and immunities that still greater advantages of a social kind may accrue to himself and others from union. Hence the great peculiarity of a civilized community is the ascendancy of the many over the single person. Hence the importance of public spirit, as the very life of society, and hence the honors and emoluments which an enlightened people delight to shower upon their benefactors. Such honors are the condemnation of egoism and the recognition of unselfishness. And though in those thus honored there may be much selfishness after all, it is likely to be a lofty and far-seeing selfishness which, while it "noble ends by noble means obtains," also obtains gratifications of a refined character.

But against this sacrifice of the individual to the society there is an incessant struggle in base minds. And as minds of this stamp are numerous in every community, the aggregate tendency towards the destruction of society and relapse into barbarism is always very strong. These selfish energies are kept in abeyance and under some control, only by the antagonistic forces of society. Penal laws, with magistrates to execute them, and the collective public opinion of the time, with its preachers and teachers, are the chief restraining agencies of this kind. But the insufficiency of this agency for its purpose is often made strikingly apparent. They answer very well in ordinary commonplace times. But when revolutions or great popular agitations, and commotions have produced widespread excitement and stimulated the natural movement in the direction of social disruption, the coercing forces above described in the inefficiency of their operation may remind us of Mrs. PARTINGTON's vigorous labors with her broom against the Atlantic. As the old physicians used to say that every disease is taken according to the peculiar constitution of the patient, so this anti-social malady rages according to the character and condition of each people. A revolution in Italy covers the mountains with banditti. In the United States, among a mercantile and perhaps a money-loving people, a great national convulsion calls forth troops, multitudes of scoundrels no whit more moral or less deadly enemies of society than their Italian confreres. The only difference between them is the difference of their weapons. Their object is the same and their principles are identical:

> The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can.

Both alike seek to live off the public, and to get what does not belong to them. But our Ringmen are more dangerous to society than their Italian brethren. Though the latter form a *banda*, that is, a gang or ring, they do not get their name from that circumstance. The word Bandito means a person proclaimed or denounced as an outlaw. Italy is an old country. Ringman does not yet mean one thus proclaimed among us; at present it means merely one who ought to be so denounced. The word will take on that notion in due time.

That these Ringmen are more dangerous to society than armed banditti would be, is an indubitable truth. The mere amount of plunder they secure for themselves at the expense of the public, is an important consideration in its place, but it is a trifle in comparison with other evils which directly or indirectly flow from such combinations. They immediately and injuriously interfere with and disturb the operation of those principles by which the life and prosperity of society are maintained. They deprive isolated individuals of their legitimate influence, a circumstance which would be of less moment, if this influence were simply negatived, or neutralized. But it is transferred to persons utterly unworthy and incapable of its judicious exercise. By joining one of these combinations lewd fellows of the baser sort secure for themselves not only money which they have not earned, but sometimes a degree of power in the State such as only tried men of sterling character could safely be entrusted with. And this suggests the notorious fact that by the aid of these villainous combinations conscience is often quite got rid of, as a controlling or restraining principle of human nature. A corporation has no soul. It is equally true that a ring has no soul. In these societies what the sailors call a Round Robin shields the members from fear of responsibility to men as well as from dread of punishment from another, and perhaps to most of them, a less formidable power. All the artifices of direction of intention and mental reservation by which the Jesuits once corrupted the morals of men are familiar to these Ringmen. Like the disciples of ESCOBAR they are diligently trained how to tell the truth *tout bas* (so that no one shall hear it) and at the same time to tell a lie *tout haut* (in the ears of all the world). "To keep himself in a condition to appear on the witness-stand" is said to be one of the first principles inculcated upon the aspirant for Ring membership and honors. This, of course, means that the ingenious and ingenuous gentleman who participates in annular transactions involving the transfer of money, must have so managed as to be able to say *tout haut* "I had no *hand* in the matter"—or "I never spoke to him on the subject." These declarations being literally true, the honor of the witness is safe; while for their absolute and essential falsehood the Ring and not the individual is responsible.

Quite apart from the moral depravity of this system, every one must see that its nature and tendency are antagonistic to Democratic institutions, and to society itself. It is barbarism of the worst kind in the midst of civilization. The Ringman is as infamous in fact and ought to be as infamous in name as the bandit.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Some time ago a rather loud and general clamor throughout the State was raised against Governor GEARY on account of his alleged abuse of the pardoning power. In Pittsburgh and its vicinity there seemed to be some reason for the complaint, as every person in this region could point to certain distinguished characters whose performances had given them the clearest possible title to a residence in the penitentiary, who had been convicted upon the most conclusive evidence and to the satisfaction and with the approval of the entire community, as it seemed, and who, through the action of the Governor, were again at large. Naturally some indignation was excited among the people by so weak or injudicious an exercise of the prerogative of mercy. Influenced by the general condemnation to which we have referred, the Governor has wisely appended to his message "a report of pardons granted during the year 1869," with a statement attached to each case of the names of the persons who had asked for executive interference and of the reasons assigned for the petition. We believe that this paper will be commonly regarded as completely justifying the Governor in the use which he has made of his high prerogative. No man, however stern or uncompromising in his notions of justice, could have disregarded the representations made in favor of the parties whom he was asked to pardon.

A man in the Executive chair capable of disregarding such testimonials in favor of a prisoner as were sent up from Allegheny county, supported by such names, would be positively dangerous. Quite likely as much might be said about the petitions from other sections. Indeed, from the terms in which the Governor refers to the subject in his message, we infer that he has been a good deal mystified by this pardon business. He says "if a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, *we would be led to suppose that our courts were daily guilty of the grossest blunders.*" We learn that of the fifteen hundred and fifty-two applications for pardons, eleven hundred and eighty have been rejected, sixty-two have been granted, and three hundred and eighty are still under consideration. It seems that it has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. We may add that there are people who make it their business to get up petitions of this kind, procure signatures to them and contrive to have them presented to the Governor under the most favorable auspices. Through the indifference of some, the mercenary character of others, the imbecile kindness of others, the fear of giving offense on the part of others, and the desire of influence on the part of others, it is not a difficult matter to get many names attached to such papers. The inevitable result of these operations is to undermine the very foundations of our penal administration. *It is not the severity, but the certainty of punishment that deters from crime.* By increasing the chances of impunity this pardon-brokerage is fast bringing in a condition of things which nothing but Vigilance Committees will be able to remedy.

PARTY ORGANS.

The London *Times* recently published a remarkable article, showing that the day for mere party organs has passed. The *Times* drew its conclusions from established facts; as, for instance, the demise of the London *Star* and *Herald*. The one was the organ of the extreme Liberals; the other was a high Tory organ, and made for itself a reputation, during the late rebellion, such as no patriotic American could allude to without an expression of contempt.

The gist of the *Times'* argument appears to be based upon the frequent necessary changes in the tone of a mere party organ, in its efforts to advocate a policy one day which it strenuously opposed another.

An exchange, commenting on the *Times'* article, expresses the opinion that its words have an application to those papers in this country which implicitly follow in the wake of their party—journals that approve everything said or done by its representatives and condemning everything said or done by its opponents, adding that it is in the highest degree creditable to the American people that it eschews such journals and gives its support to those which have opinions of their own, irrespective of any political party or any political leaders.

The fact is next adverted to that there is a large and growing class of journals which exercise the right to judge impartially of the acts of either party, though in the main advocating the claims of one of them.

It does not require much discrimination to perceive the advantage such a journal possesses over a journal controlled and hedged about by party restrictions, and whose daily utterances may be safely predicted beforehand. The average intelligence of the American people is too far advanced to accept the statements put forth by such journals as either final or conclusive. The journal that is independent enough to rise above party trammels whenever in its opinion the common good requires it, is sure to be appreciated by the people, and will always prosper and command respect when the blind organs are struggling for existence.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* applauds the outspoken sentiment of Governor GEARY in regard to the scramble for the State Treasuryship, and advocates the removal of the cause by employing the unexpended balance for the benefit of the State. Says that paper:

> "Undoubtedly there must be some secret reason for the indisposition of the Legislature to adopt a policy in regard to the surplus funds of the Treasury which is consonant with true financial management and good sense. For two years the General Assembly has deliberately disregarded the recommendations of the Governor in this particular, and during the same two years the members have been excited by the intrigues, entreaties, plots and counterplots of rival aspirants. Until yesterday, Harrisburg has been convulsed by the desperate efforts of two candidates to the Treasurership; one who holds it now, and wishes to hold it again; another who held it once, and who considers he has been most shamefully treated by the failure of his re-election in 1869. Can we hope, when we witness the willingness with which the members of the Legislature take sides in favor of the rival candidates, that they will pass laws which will decree that there shall be no important balances remaining in the State Treasury? Will they be willing that the State revenues beyond the necessary expenses shall be appropriated in the manner of the Federal Government, toward the reduction of the debt of the Commonwealth? We fear not, and although Governor Geary speaks the words of truth soberness, his admonitions are likely to be disregarded and the economy which he advises will be spurned."

Our contemporary, we think, places too low an estimate on public opinion and its power to control the action of the Legislature. While it is true that up to this time the calls of duty have been denied and the recipients of the unexpended balance have triumphed, public sentiment never before bore any resemblance to what it is at present. The tide is irresistible, and, although the Treasury Ring boast that the Legislature can be whipped into submission, we shall not believe it till we see all attempts at reform fail. Nevertheless the people should be awake and prepared to stand by Governor GEARY and the reformers at Harrisburg. The Republican press of the State should speak out and strengthen the representatives at the capitol. We are on the point of a great victory, and there should be no relaxation of effort on the part of reformers.

THE Finance Committee of the State Senate has been charged with an important investigation, and one that should be prosecuted with such diligence that a report will be made in time for its thorough consideration before the bills come up in the Legislature looking to reform in the State Treasury. It would be fortunate could a report be received from the Committee prior to the election on Wednesday next, but this, we judge, is hardly practicable. The text of Senator LOWRY's resolution is in these words.

> That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the State Treasurer be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that the said committee is hereby instructed to inquire as to the manner and time at which moneys are paid into the State treasury and where and upon what conditions said moneys are kept; whether any illegal use has been made of said moneys, or of the bonds held by the Commonwealth, and that the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers and to place the State Treasurer or other State officers under oath.

Senator HOWARD, after this resolution passed, submitted another instructing the Committee to inquire into the practice of the State Treasurer for the last three years, thus making it cover the last year of Mr. KEMBLE's term, and the terms of General IRWIN and Mr. MACKEY. This is right; let us have all the facts that can be got out. If they can be elicited, it will strengthen the reform sentiment in the Legislature, and confirm the people in their determination. The Finance Committee of the Senate is an able one, consisting of Messrs. BILLINGFELT, WHITE and BROOKE, Republicans, and WALLACE and MCINTYRE, Democrats. A majority, if not all of the members of this Committee, will strive to arrive at the truth of the investigation committed to their charge.

THE Treasury Ring threaten tremendous things if the Legislature dare to take from them the unexpended balance, or carry out one of the measures of reform demanded by the people. So the contest is still between the Ring and the Representatives of the people. The march of public sentiment has been steadily, slowly, yet surely, to the point of complete mastery over the corruptionists. This they perceive, and their desperation is unbounded. But the reformers, backed by the people, will give not an inch. With them there is no step backward. Instead of compromising about the unexpended balance on the terms proposed by Mr. Treasurer MACKEY in his report, by giving the State "some" of the benefits of the surplus funds, they will just give that gentleman a suitable salary wherewith he can contemplate the luxury of earning an honest living. The Treasury Ring can doubtless afford to bid high to stop measures of reform, especially the one which will take away their corruption fund. But public sentiment has reached a point when no amount of money will compensate Republican representatives for betraying it. No wonder the Ring abuse the COMMERCIAL, for this is our triumph and their defeat. With the people, the Governor and Legislature on our side; better still, with the corruptionists themselves compelled to get down on their knees, beg and promise at our feet, we can well afford to be abused. It is a state of things to be sincerely thankful for. An eel was never more jolly while being skinned than are the Treasury Ring over the situation!

DOES any one believe that Mr. MACKEY has received but $1,700, which is the salary fixed by law as the pay of State Treasurer? Other emoluments are expressly forbidden by law, and yet Governor GEARY does not hesitate to say that fortunes are acquired by the "unlawful use of State funds and "subsidies from sources that dare not be "revealed to the public, because they are "positively prohibited by law, under penal-"ties of no ordinary magnitude." Such is the universal belief, and the proof that it is well founded is on the face of things. Remarking on the subject, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* well says:

> Even the officials at Harrisburg should begin to have a faint glimmering of the fact, universally recognized elsewhere, that the enrichment of Treasurers, their favorites and their Legislative supporters, is not the chief end for which taxes are collected. And if these officials resort to practices which, in the language of the Governor, are "positively prohibited by law under penalties of no ordinary magnitude," or in plainer English, which subject them to incarceration in the Penitentiary, we hope the day is not far distant when the people will cease to be so powerless at their own Capitol as to have no champion honest, bold and faithful enough to prosecute their corrupt betrayers, and to place a whip in every honest hand to lash the rascals through the land.

It is clearly the duty of the Attorney General to institute proceedings to establish the truth of Gov. GEARY's charge of corruption.

THINGS seem not to be going right with the ring, and "the organ" is in a terrible state of mind. The prospect of losing the "unexpended balance" in future seems to have filled them with consternation. The substantial victory of the reformers in the demonstrated strength of popular sentiment opens to their vision a gloomy prospect, and the grim attempts at restraining their wrath are in the highest degree amusing. On the contrary, we are serene in view of the unfolding future. It is something to live for—to see the CAMERONS and whole tribe of pinchers and roosters scrambling to the front rank of reformers, while MACKEY proposes to divide the unexpended balance with the State. With us, "principles, not men," is the motto. The difference between us and the corruptionists is, that we triumph and they go down, in the fact that in the first days of the session half a dozen bills were introduced looking to the very reforms for which we have earnestly labored. In the march of public sentiment we experience a degree of satisfaction measured only by the wrath of the profligate rings whose days are numbered.

THE action of Speaker STINSON in placing Senator BILLINGFELT at the head of the Committee on Finance, in that body, is especially gratifying, and will be warmly applauded as an important step in the work of reform. A more inflexibly honest or faithful legislator the State has never had than Senator BILLINGFELT. To him and his efforts a great deal is due for the political reforms which are on the eve of consummation, especially in regard to the public funds and the office of Treasurer. Speaker STINSON deserves and will receive the thanks of sincere reformers for promoting Senator BILLINGFELT to a position of so much importance, and for which he is so well qualified.

THE Treasury Ring, after a protracted struggle, which taxed their resources and peculiar tactics to the utmost, "put the MACKEY slate through" yesterday. Reports are rife of extraordinary money transactions in this connection, and instances of known violation of pledges by representatives to their constituents, are not few. Probably on no former occasion has the Ring been so hard pressed, or has it resorted to agencies so desperate to achieve success. Senator CAMERON managed the machinery in person. Every auxiliary that could be thought of was brought in to assist, and if half that is reported be true, the atmosphere of Harrisburg was never before so heavy with pollution. But it will be a barren victory, unless, indeed, the Ring possesses resources sufficient to control the Legislature against an overwhelming public sentiment, to prevent the Legislature from reforming the Treasury system. We firmly believe that Mr. MACKEY will have to be content with a proper salary and no unexpended balance during his new term; so that the outlay of money and character by the Ring will practically be lost. The number of votes cast in the caucus was 58—a full caucus would be 79. Two paired off. Therefore 19 Republicans were absent. Much interest was felt in Harrisburg last night, about what these nineteen would do.

THE anxiety of the organs of the ring to forecast the official course of Mr. Speaker STRANG, by ridiculing the idea that he will turn his back upon their plundering schemes, can hardly be esteemed a compliment to that gentleman's integrity. They interpret his inaugural as nothing but bosh. The people, hopeful of a better state of things at Harrisburg, have accepted it as the rule of his legislative action. Time will show which is right. On one point we have specific instead of general professions from Mr. STRANG; and that is as to reform in the disposition of the unexpended balance. He assumes the position of the COMMERCIAL; and has stated, in no uncertain words, that it must be used in the interest of the State and not in that of individuals. He favors paying the State Treasurer a fixed salary, and barring his use of the State funds in private and dangerous speculations. As such a policy is one that will destroy the power of the Treasury ring, we do not wonder that its acceptance by the Speaker troubles them. Of course we cannot guarantee his fidelity to the proposed reform; but we believe in it despite the anxiety of the organs of the corruptionists to make it appear otherwise.

THE piece of sharp experience through which our Government has just passed, with reference to ocean postal service, is at once humiliating and instructive—humiliating because we were made to feel keenly how absolutely dependent we are on British steamers; instructive because it has taught us that so long as Congress refuses to grant subsidy to American lines, this condition of dependence will continue. It was the Cunard line which "struck" and lost our mails, thanks to the energy of Postmaster General CRESWELL. But it is not much satisfaction after all, since the mails were transferred to another British line, perhaps at a rate higher than we have been paying. The experience cannot fail to stimulate a feeling in and out of Congress in favor of subsidizing an American line, which can be done by an annual grant of a quarter of a million of dollars. This would be required for a few years. We ought to be not less liberal than the English Government, which extends a heavy subsidy to the Cunarders.

THE prospect of holding his office on a comfortable salary, and no perquisites arising from an unexpended balance, or other source, appears to have soured the sweet temper of the Treasurer and the ring of which he is head center. We know of no one whom we would more cheerfully see earning an honest living, than that gentleman. A more satisfactory state of things it would be difficult to imagine. To have been the means of producing such a consummation is to us in the highest degree gratifying. Unfortunately for him we do not find it consistent to accept his offer to compromise by permitting the State to have "*some* benefit from the unexpended balance." We cannot yield an inch, and must insist that the State shall have *all* the benefit that can be derived therefrom. The appeal, piteous though it be, cannot be listened to for an instant!

THE latest convert to the doctrine steadily preached by the COMMERCIAL in regard to the unexpended balance, is Mr. Treasurer MACKEY. In his annual report he is represented as recommending that the unexpended balance be employed for the benefit of the State, that the bail of the Treasurer be increased. Such a conversion to public sentiment we scarcely looked for, and we have considerable hope that if it is genuine and nothing happens to interfere with his aspirations, Mr. MACKEY may yet enter upon a career in which we can consistently give him our approval. We prefer, however, to place him on probation. Hardened sinners should be accepted with caution, be their professions ever so ardent. Between their actions and professions there frequently is a strange inconsistency.

CHARLES DICKENS explains himself, in another speech delivered at Birmingham, on Thursday evening last. This is right. His epigrammatic utterance that his faith in the people governed was illimitable, but quite the reverse as to the people governing, was a puzzle that the people of England and America cudgeled their brains over for a long while without arriving at a common conclusion. Some declared it indicated toryism and others the most rampant radicalism. Fortunately Mr. DICKENS has put an end to all doubts, by another speech at the same place, in which he explicitly declares that he "puts infinite trust in the masses; "none whatever in the the so-called ruling "class." This declaration has a significance in England which does not attach to it in the United States.

THE friends of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform should prepare to resist the assaults which the supporters of profligacy and extravagance are preparing to make on their ranks. It is no compliment, nevertheless it is true, that certain ring leaders openly boast that three weeks will suffice to seduce a sufficient number to prevent contemplated measures of reform, more especially the thorough overhauling of the Treasury system which the people so emphatically demand. There is no sort of doubt that such an expectation is entertained. Nor does this rest on conjecture alone. The boast has been openly made; and in view of the effect which economy and retrenchment will have on the fortunes of rings and individuals, the supporters of such a policy should have a thorough understanding, so that their work may be done with thoroughness.

SENATOR RUTAN wants to investigate the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. What are the specific charges we do not know; but if anything is wrong let there be an investigation by all means. People will have their own notions concerning Senator RUTAN's zeal, and the source whence it proceeds. If he is so anxious to investigate men and things, it is suggested that he had better investigate the direct and damaging charge by Gov. GEARY concerning the misuse of the public funds by the State Treasurer. Here is a field into which there is a broad invitation; and any Senator overlooking it for something less tangible and not relating to the public service will run the risk of exposing himself to the suspicion of having some other than the lofty purpose which should influence public servants.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Governor of the Commonwealth has now added his voice to the general mistrust of legislative irregularity, thus giving to the whole subject a greater interest than ever it possessed. I do not hesitate to utter my firm faith that the present Legislature will be a great improvement over any that have preceded it." Still the Treasury Ring openly boast that three weeks will suffice to bring the Legislature under their thumb. The Republicans of the State will wait and see to what extent the Ring will make the boast good.

THERE is reason to suppose that the purchase of Cuba from Spain by the United States may not be far off. Both factions at Madrid are said to be secretly in favor of the sale, and the acquisition of the island in this way would be a popular measure in this country. Even now negotiations may be going on preliminary to the purchase. Free Cuba, free coffee, free sugar, wouldn't be a bad idea.

THE *Herald* correspondent at Washington professes to have news that the Cuban revolution is virtually at an end. On the contrary, the *Sun* professes to have news from Havana of the patriotic and final ending. Surely it would grieve the friends of freedom in the United States to know that the first report was well based, and gladden their hearts to be assured that the *Sun's* dispatches are trustworthy.

TELEGRAPHING.

A Labor Saving System One of the Results of the Strike of the Operatives.

A result of the telegraph strike is likely to be renewed impulsion given to the invention of labor saving instruments, enabling telegraph companies to dispense with a good many brigades in their present army of operators. Such an instrument has been invented by Mr. Little, and will be put in operation over the wires of the National Telegraph Company when these wires get themselves built. We have heretofore referred to Mr. Little's invention in the COMMERCIAL, but at the present time the philosophy of it is worth stating briefly. As the reader understands, intelligence is now sent over telegraph wires by a continuous electric current broken at longer or shorter intervals, the breaks, too, varying in length. These breaks and these intervals between the breaks made at the transmitting end, or heard or recorded at the receiving end, constitute a sign language, easily translated from dots and dashes into letters and words. The present limits upon the speed of transmitting this sign language are two. The human hand cannot make more of the needful muscular contractions in an hour than those required of an operator in sending say one thousand words. At the receiving end the capacity of the ear to discriminate sounds from silence, and sounds of varying length from each other, may pass the muscular limit of the hand, but certainly it has a limit of its own. Little's invention undertakes the extension of both limits. He breaks the current ten times faster than fingers can push and withdraw. He records these breaks, in all their variety of interval and of length, faster than the ear can hear. It hears only a continuous hum at either end. The breaks are made by passing properly perforated paper, itself non-conducting, through the course of the current. They are recorded on properly sensitivized paper in which the chemicals are decomposed by the electric current and leave a stain corresponding to every perforation in the paper-ribbon at the transmitting station, and, of course, are as easily read. An essential part of the invention is the perforating machine, which, since it can work not much faster than a Morse operator, must be reduplicated and each manned by a separate operator to keep even one wire busy. The saving is expected to be in the cost of the less skilled labor required for the perforators and the fewer wires used to carry a given amount of business.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Plans of the St Louis Advocates of the Enterprise.

We learn from the St. Louis *Democrat* that in the matter of the removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, "the day of talk has been succeeded by an era of effective action." The effective action is the organization of Committees to raise funds and take a trip to Washington. It is also stated, on St. Louis authority, that a Congressional organization has been formed in Washington composed of members who will sustain the enterprise, and labor zealously to bring the removal to an issue in Congress. This organization was started on the 8th of December and now numbers nearly eighty members. General John A. Logan, of Illinois, is Chairman, and Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana, the Secretary. Mr. Coburn writes that the organization "hopes to overcome all large appropriations" at this session. Hon. S. H. Boyd, M. C., of Missouri, in a letter to the St. Louis Committee, says:

> "We confidently rely on seventy-four members of the House to vote against appropriations and for removal of the capital, and we have a good large number yet to work on; and the beauty of the movement is, we have large meetings, and no one outside knows anything about it. * * * Our first attack is against appropriations for the great fair. If we succeed with this then we will raise our banner—*On to the Valley of the Mississippi* and the Queen of the Antilles."

And Yet Another Translation.

"While he was yet speaking another came."—Job.

Pallida mors æquo pede pulsat
Pauperum tabernas regumque turres.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Here it is. And I insist that *my* translation is the best. The Horatian ode, part of which is now going through Chancery, contains one or two good points, both before and after, the above highly rectified quotation. But still the important truism, that high and low people must die, should be liberally distilled with the context from the original. It is a big thing. About five hundred renditions in our language are extant from Erasmus down to Archdeacon Wrangham, to say nothing of a new translation of the odes lately completed in *Blackwood*, and the last several in the *Gazette*.

One of these our own correspondents, whose tap smacks much of Helicon, that famous mount, whose fount of Aganippe (whence comes, no doubt, the Gaelic courtesy, "Tak-a-nip," but yet it is as coldly classic as raw whisky.

The two or three others are votaries of Fons Castaliæ (reminding us of old Cassidy's pump, once in front of the female school at this end of the old St. Clair bridge) and hence they draw the translation fresh, thin and watery. No, Mr. Editor. The original to suit modern times, and carry a moral, must be freely translated. Taste Mine. It is the real Falernian, that rich red tipple which old Horace (by the way how did Greeley ever get this old soaker's name?) loved so much himself, and never drank until it was old and strong, after the bung was out twenty years. And now to the last and mine. Observe the bur-r-r of the last two or three "feet" of the end of each line.

Death the "Old Pal" with heavy hob-nailed brogues,
Kicks poor men's shanty doors and nests of rogues.

HORACE BENZINI.

IF one half of the promises made by Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, are fulfilled, that State will experience all the benefits which follow sober, sensible living and the enforcement of the laws. The Meridian *Mercury*, speaking authoritatively for the Governor, says:

> "He has no resentments against the body of the white people who refused to support him in the recent election. He was emphatic in the expression of a determination to execute the laws for the protection of all the rights of all the people with strict impartiality. Violence has to cease, and there must be peace within the borders of the State. Neither black nor white will be permitted to perpetrate outrages on the rights of person or property of the other; the full power of the Executive will be exerted to suppress all disorders and to punish all criminals without regard to color."

The last clause contains sufficient to satisfy us. The suppression of all disorders, and the punishment of all criminals *without regard to color*, will be enough in itself to restore order where all is now disorder. The course here mapped out differs so widely from that pursued since the close of the war, as to provoke comparisons which are anything but favorable to the recent government of the State, when resentment seemed the sole governing motive. We will wait with patience for the change in the administration of affairs in Mississippi that will secure to *all* the citizens of the State their rights, and the impartial enforcement of the laws.

THE Philadelphia Union League, one of the most influential and important organizations brought into existence during the late rebellion, is now as strong in its membership and as efficient in patriotic works as in the war time. While it still retains its political significance and power, its direction is now engaged in making the League Building more attractive and comfortable for its large membership. The library contains several thousand volumes, the works of the best authors, while well-stocked reading rooms supply foreign and domestic serials as well as the prominent journals of England and America. A handsome billiard room affords constant entertainment for those who delight in that game. But the point to which the direction have recently bent most of their energies is the reorganization of the restaurant, which is now the only first class restaurant in the city. This important department has been thoroughly reorganized, with an experienced Superintendent, a Parisian chief cook, a picked corps of waiters, and a well-stocked cellar and larder, and is conducted exclusively for the advantage of its patrons. The famous Manhattan Club rooms of New York cannot compare in elegance and comfort with those of the Philadelphia Union League.

AN air line road between New York and Philadelphia is one of the things of the near future. A meeting of the solid men of Philadelphia and Bucks county, Pa., and of New Jersey, met in the first named city on Wednesday, and resolved to bring New York two hours westward. This they propose to do by building an entirely independent line, and the complete survey of the route traverses Philadelphia and Bucks county, crosses the Delaware at Yardleyville, and passing through Mercer, Somerset, and Union counties of New Jersey, reaches Jersey City. The road is to be built in the most substantial manner, to be laid with steel rails, and will cross no public roadway on the level. The company has opened an office in Philadelphia, and indications are that the necessary capital stock will be subscribed in a brief time.

THE abolition of the franking privilege, and the establishment of a postal telegraphic system, is proposed to be reached in a very brief and summary manner, by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in a bill which he will introduce in the Senate to-morrow. It is as follows:

> *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the franking privilege is hereby abolished and the Postmaster General is authorized, after advertising, as in other cases, to contract with the lowest responsible bidders for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal mail routes of the United States, and to establish a postal telegraph system in connection with the Postoffice Department, and he shall regulate the charges upon telegraphing so that the revenues of the system shall, as nearly as possible, equal the current expenses for operating the same, and the construction account shall, in no year, exceed the charge upon the department of the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

A CORPORATION of enterprising gentlemen of New York, known as the "Monitor Wrecking Company," has been awarded, by the Treasury Department, the contracts for raising the wrecks now lying in the Charleston harbor. Among these are the Keokuk, Weehawken, and Patapsco, iron clads, and the Housatonic store ship, besides a large number of others of less importance. Store ships, blockade runners, torpedo boats, vessels of every known variety, fitted for war or peace, are found by the divers, strewn over the bottom of this harbor. Probably there is not at present another place in the world where as many submerged wrecks are collected within so small a space.

NEW YORK expends $2,500,000 annually for flowers. The popular flowers are disposed of at the following wholesale valuation:

Camelias	$100,000	Cape Jasmine	$30,000
Tuberoses	50,000	Carnations	25,000
Roses	50,000	Violets	25,000

Total for the six staples $280,000

IT is expected that the strike of the telegraphers will enable the Congressional Committee to obtain a great deal of information on the postal telegraph idea, heretofore hidden from view. Mr. Washburne, Chairman, intends to summon the operators before the Committee.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence Between Gov. Geary and Gen. A. L. Russell.

The following is the official correspondence between Governor Geary and General A. L. Russell, relative to the appointment of Adjutant General:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, January 4, 1870.

Gen. A. L. Russell:

MY DEAR SIR:—Having full confidence in your integrity, capability and general fitness to perform the duties of Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, a position made vacant by the resignation of Gen. D. B. McCreary, I have the honor to tender you the appointment, with the hope that it will be immediately accepted.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,
[Signed] JNO. W. GEARY.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1870.

To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of this date, tendering me the appointment of Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, vice Gen. D. B. McCreary, resigned, has been received.

Thanking you for this mark of generous confidence, and for the courteous terms in which the appointment is tendered, I accept it with the assurance that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] A. L. RUSSELL.

HEADQUARTERS PENN. MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, PA., January 4, 1870.

General Orders No. 4.—The following named officer has been appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brigadier General Alexander L. Russell, Adjutant General.

JNO. W. GEARY, Governor.

Judge Hoar's Position.

It seems there has never been any foundation for any statement or suggestion to the effect that the President would do anything but leave the Senate to act finally upon the appointment of Judge Hoar. The determination of the President is unchanged in this respect, and his action receives the full assent of the Attorney General. A number of Senators, who are credited with having voted to lay his nomination on the table, are now causing it to be understood that they are not on that side, and the majority against Mr. Hoar, which, on the adjournment of the Senate, was alleged to be fifteen, has now dwindled to nine, and perhaps even less.

Capital was sought to be made against Judge Hoar's appointment, by several journals, which criticised an opinion drawn from the Attorney General concerning the national cemeteries, in reply to a resolution passed a few days before the adjournment. The opinion was said to contain the objectionable phrase that the consent of the Southern Legislatures was necessary to preserve the national cemeteries intact, and it was on this point that capital was sought to be made against Mr. Hoar. There is nothing in the opinion, however, which denies the right of the United States to protect its dead as an incident of the war-making power; and when the full text is presented, it will be found that Mr. Hoar did not announce it either legal or a political heresy.

Magazines.

Appleton's Journal No. 9 shows no decline in excellence from preceding numbers. The illustrations are always remarkably good, and the potraits of distinguished men in particular form a really valuable feature of this publication. In this journal there is a skillful combination of light and solid matter, also not too solid. The monthly part for a year will make a splendid and valuable volume.

From the American publishers we have received *Good Words* for January, 1870. This is a Scotch monthly magazine edited by Norman McLeod, D. D., the eminent preacher. It is republished in this country by Lippincott & Co., and sold at twenty-five cents a number, or two dollars and fifty cents a year. It is filled with good reading, solid and entertaining, and well adapted to be a useful visitor in families.

THE days of good, old-fashioned courtships have gone out of date. In Chicago, for instance, we are told the atmosphere conduces to such results as this: "Darling—If I don't see you in two hours I shall commence the suit. Thy adoring Marion." Naturally he went. If she wished to go to a concert, and he did not profess a willingness to escort her, there came a note: "My own Thornley—The papers are in the hands of a lawyer. Faithfully yours." Along with other drawbacks, the prevalence of divorces prevents the possibility of "Black-footing," *i. e.* courting by proxy. No young man of any experience can be found so reckless as to conduct a courtship for a timid or bashful friend. Owing to this condition of affairs it seems that even in Chicago, where modesty is at a heavy discount, the decline in the matrimonial market attracts general attention.

THE *Tribune* gives an extended obituary of Mrs Charlotte Lozier, who began the study of medicine while a girl ten years of age, and who not only took part, but was a leader in the struggle of seven years ago to secure for female students of medicine the privilege of attending the *clinics* of Bellvue Hospital. She led the lady students to the wards of the hospita, took them to the class rooms and the operating rooms, where were assembled the hundreds of male students who had determined that no "woman doctors" should ever be tolerated among them or initiated into the mysteries of their craft. Mrs. Lozier displayed a remarkable aptitude for apprehending professional methods and details, and an unusual power of grasping the principles involved in the art of medicine.

THE widow of one McMurtie, who was murdered in cold blood by the Pawnees, asks the Indian Department damages in the amount of $25,000, and most judiciously suggests that the sum requested be assessed upon the tribe of the murderers and deducted from their appropriations. The latest theory is that we must protect the Pawnees and their dusky brethren on the plains precisely as we protect any other citizen. The little discrepancy noticeable here, namely, the confounding the claims of Indians with citizens, will be overlooked cheerfully, provided the Peace Commissioners succeed in impressing upon the eccentric citizens the idea that it costs them blankets, guns, knives, powder, lead, flour and no end of tobacco to murder the borderers.

THE allegation that the State Department furnished, with much reluctance, to Mr. Sumner, the famous letter said to have been presented by General Sickles to the Spanish government, is thus set at rest. There are a dozen reasons why it is not true, the first of which is that this now famous letter which upset the equanimity of three nations in Europe, and created so much comment here, never had any existence, was never written, and was merely a figment of a vivid Spanish imagination. For this reason the Senate committe did not call for it, the State Department did not furnish it, and General Sickles's confirmation is not dependent upon it.

Treasurer Mackey—I think the State should derive "some" benefit from the unexpended balance.

The People—We intend to derive all the benefits, and give you a fair salary and nothing more. How do you like it?

Treasurer Mackey—Damn the COMMERCIAL.

"The Organ"—Damn the COMMERCIAL.

The Rings generally—Damn the COMMERCIAL.

The People—Give us the COMMERCIAL. All hail the COMMERCIAL.

JUDGE DOWLING, of New York, makes a sweeping charge against the policemen of the metropolis. He avers, of his own knowledge, that the policemen of the Fifteenth ward receive a commission from female pickpockets on each successful venture. So there may be some grounds for the complaint a "retired" member of the force brought against the police of Pittsburgh, which was to the effect that "the blamed fools spoiled all the chances" by pouncing on pickpockets before they had sufficient time to operate.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the new Premier of France, was a Radical in '48. In '51 he was threatened with transportation, was finally expelled from the country, returned in 1860. Re-elected from the same district in 1863, he assumed a moderate tone, speaking alternately for and against Government measures. His own district rejected him, but he was immediately re-elected by a country district, since which time he has been a fast friend of the Emperor.

AN exchange commenting upon the delay in arresting two notorious ruffians, concludes in the following language: "There is now no likelihood of the offenders being brought to justice, and being politicians, when the excitement ceases they will return and not be harmed." The least trifle of imagination would be sufficient to adapt this view to many localities. A ruffian or black leg who is not a ward politician now-a-days is the biggest sort of a fool.

A PHILADELPHIA paper, commenting on the fact that the *Sunday Mercury*, of that city, has just passed its twentieth birthday, says: "A newspaper reaching the age of twenty years is a good deal like a citizen who survives an incursion of Asiatic cholera. The names of the newspapers born, baptised and buried in Philadelphia within twenty years, would fill an entire page of an ordinary journal."

THE strike of the German and English steamship lines against the Postoffice Department gives rise to the rumor of an improvement upon the existing steamer as great as that was upon the sailing packet. An American engineer at Glasgow is said to be the lucky inventor, who is encouraged by the Department. No details of the wonderful invention are furnished, however.

FROM 1797 to about 1822, England was not only specie paying, but during that period the bills of the Bank of England were in effect a legal tender. Her silver pound sterling was originally twelve ounces, but it has been changed according to the exigencies of her rulers, until it is now composed of four ounces and a fraction.

PERSONS partial to bivalves will rejoice to learn that in Baltimore alone nearly 5,000 women find steady employment throughout the season in packing oysters. Maryland has 569 licensed vessels in the trade, the total yield of the oyster beds being estimated at 4,000,000 bushels per year.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, of Ohio, has prepared a bill proposing to enlarge the homestead act to 320 instead of 160 acres. He favors giving actual settlers 160 acres for irrigation, and 160 acres of grazing land. He also favors the payment of pensions in every county without cost to the pensioners.

GOV. BAKER, of Indiana, washes his hands of the divorce laws of that State. He says he prepared a bill making radical changes in the present laws, which passed the Senate, but the House refused to alter the law.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Pittsburgh and Erie Canal—The Monongahela Valley Railroad—Facts for Iron Manufacturers—Advantages of the Valley Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In common with those who take an interest in the prosperity and general development of this goodly city of ours, I have been reading the communications on the subject of our internal improvements, which have appeared lately in your paper. At present there seems to be two great proposed improvements before the public mind, viz.: The ship, or enlarged canal, between our city and the great lakes at Erie, an improvement that no sane man would for a moment discourage; because, in my opinion, no man can estimate the benefits that would accrue—first to our city, next to Erie, and third to the whole line of route through which it passes. But, sir, to fully develope this canal, or to fully understand how very valuable this canal improvement can be made, there are some things that must be understood. First, the iron ores of Lake Superior, or at least the mass of them which will pass through this canal, are of such a character that you must have an entirely different character of iron to mix with them, either in the blast furnace or in the puddling furnace, to make what is generally known as neutral iron, this being the kind of iron which must be produced for practical and every day uses. A very large quantity of iron made from Lake Superior ores, also Iron Mountain ores, (both similar in their nature,) are used in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and a neutralizer for said iron is absolutely necessary, which at present and for years past it has been difficult to obtain. These facts are patent to every iron man in this section of country, and iron men have been looking around for years to find a sufficient supply of iron for neutralizing purposes.

I am pleased to be able to state that the proposed railroad along the valley of the Monongahela, when carried to its intended connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at or near the crossing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad over the Greenbrier river, in Greenbrier county, West Va., and still further southwest to a connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the immense mountains of brown hematite ores through which this railroad will pass will enable said railroads to furnish to Pittsburgh just the kind of ore necessary to a fuller development of the iron interest of this city such as the most sanguine has never dreamed of. I have no hesitancy in saying that from the boundless quantity of ore in that county, and from the reasonableness of the supposition that this railroad, when completed, will be managed with such judgment that freights will be reasonably low, ore can be delivered at not exceeding five dollars per ton. This ore contains from fifty to sixty per cent. of iron. Now, Mr Editor, this is only one of the many reasons why this railroad should be built; but it is a reason which reaches especially our iron men, and they number among our most enterprising, energetic business men. When they take hold the "wagon always moves." Will they not look into this matter where they are so directly interested, and see that this work is pushed forward with the energy it deserves?

ZETHER.

The Waynesburg *Repository* has the following editorial on the Monongahela Valley Road: If any one will take a map of the United States, upon which the railroads of the country are marked, and will look attentively, he will see by far the greater number of roads run east and west, or to the northwest. The reason for this is plain enough. Hitherto the constant tide of emigration has been from east to west. The broad, rich prairies of the west, the gold fields of California, opened up a mine of wealth that drew the stream of human life to the West and away from the South. But this must soon be changed. A few years will see the West almost as thickly settled as the East, and there will soon be no more room. Where then shall we go? We look to the South, and see millions of acres of land, as rich as ever the sun shone on, lying uncultivated, because there is no one to till it. With slavery removed, and a climate that makes the land almost a paradise, the Southern States must inevitably begin soon to attract settlers. Indeed, the tide has already set in. In the last year the South has received more emigrants than she did during a half dozen years before the war. Like the under currents of the ocean, the current of human life and of business must soon change its course, and flow to the South instead of to the West. It must no longer follow the setting sun.

To carry these emigrants and conduct the business we must build our railroads from north to south. If we look again on the map we see that Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida are almost destitute of railroads running north and South, and there is no road that runs through the whole extent. If we would travel through these States we would find in them soil admirably adapted to agriculture, climate suitable for cultivating almost every kind of fruit and hills abounding in minerals. The wealth that lies undeveloped cannot be estimated.

From these things we conclude that a railroad running through this country and connecting with the Northern States would be a successful one. If we look for a route and examine through the whole country, there cannot be as good a one found as the Monongahela valley route. Nature has opened up here a passage, so that a road can be constructed at one-half the usual cost for a great portion of the way. Starting from Pittsburgh, the route to the West Virginia line is pronounced by the surveyors to be one of the best in the United States. Running along the banks of the Monongahela river, there could not be a better road on which to view grand and noble scenery. The wealth that lies in the hills and on the magnificent bottoms is immense. It cannot be exhausted. A hundred years hence it will be as fertile as it is to-day. That such a road would pay there is not the shadow of doubt. There cannot be a competing road for a hundred miles east or west. The whole travel of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio part of West Virginia, Virginia and all the States through which it should run, connecting at Pittsburgh with the northern roads, we would have also the trade and travel of western New York and the Canadas. It would be north and south what the Pacific is east and west, the grandest on the continent.

The advantage of this road to the country through which it would pass is obvious. Already along the Monongahela river, we are told, land has advanced to almost double price merely on the strength of a belief that the road will soon be built. What the realization of that belief would accomplish, we may judge. Little bluffs of land that a few years ago could be had almost for nothing, are now held at high prices. The building of this road would fill the Monongahela Valley with a population as dense as that along the Hudson river.

It would increase the wealth of Greene county by millions of dollars, and this wealth would be constantly increasing. Each succeeding year would see new factories built, new mills of every kind erected, new branches of industry started, new towns built up, until our county would stand in the foremost rank. The wildest dreams of enthusiasts in this matter would be more than realized.

The advantage of the road to Pittsburgh would be great. It would open up to her the best valley in the State from which to supply her market. It would give her capitalists, her business men, her iron founders a place from which they could draw mines of wealth. Birmingham could be extended on up the river to its very head. It would send a stream of travel through her to the east and the west. It would give her a retail trade of great value. If Pittsburgh wants to retain her place as the Birmingham of America, this road must be built. It would increase her property and wealth as much as did the Pennsylvania Central. And so it would be along the whole route. To those who will think of this subject, the thing is plain.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Rather Discouraging State of Affairs—Very Expensive Education.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

No part of the Governor's message has left as unsatisfactory an impression on our mind as that part in which he treats of this institution. It is equally plain that his own mind was not pleasantly impressed:

> "The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agriculture, science and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life, it has been fostered by the most liberal legislation, and is endowed with the sum of $381,500 invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate interest this year of $25,551 90, which has been paid to the trustees of the institution."

This is the Governor's statement, to which he adds these discouraging words: "*Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized.*" Looking at the figures we should say not:

Investment in United States and Pennsylvania bonds	$381,500 00
Aggregate interest this year	25,551 90
Number of pupils	45
Average cost per pupil	567 82

This looks like a pretty expensive school for teaching farming. If we add to this the interest on the buildings, farms, apparatus, &c., it can cost little less than $1,000 per pupil. "Under these circumstances," concludes the Governor, "the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people." It strikes us it is "the people," and not such a college, that deserves sympathy. We earnestly hope the following recommendations of the Governor will be enacted into law. It may turn out that there are other "rings" besides the rings of Saturn:

> "Liberal appropriations are made annually to our penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, and other charitable and beneficial institutions, without requiring from those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied to the objects intended. All officers of the State who receive public moneys, not excepting the Governor, are required by law and usage to settle their accounts, on proper vouchers, in the Auditor General's office. This is right; and there is no good reason why the same accountability should not be enforced against all those who receive annually such large sums of money from the bounty of the Commonwealth. I therefore, recommend that a law be passed requiring all persons who receive and disburse State appropriations, to take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and to make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor General's office. This is important, not only to protect the interests of the State, but also the good name of those who receive and disburse the money, and of the members of the Legislature through whose influence the appropriations are represented to be procured."

Z.

Late Petroleum Items.

The Titusville *Herald* of Tuesday says: The production of the Bull run territory, which had been declining until recently, is now increasing, three wells yielding from ten to twelve barrels each, having been struck on the Patterson farm. One of these wells is owned by Mr. Robert Foggens, another by Messrs. Straight, Simpson & McGlinnis, and the third by Mr. U. C. Weldon, of this city. A new well was struck a short time since on the Fort Pitt tract, Pithole. It yields fifteen barrels daily and is owned by Mr. P. Scribner. The yield of the Benninghoff farm is down to seven barrels daily on account of the oil bearing sand rock having become "watered." A new well is being tested on the Evans tract of the Dempsey farm, Cherrytree run. It promises to be a twenty barrel well. On the Woods & Farel farm near the Bean farm, two new wells were recently struck. One of these, owned by Meadville parties, yields twelve barrels daily, and the other called the Phil Mar well yields seventeen barrels.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says of the State House of Representatives that "it is the best appearing and most promising looking body that has assembled in Harrisburg for years. The beetled brows and low foreheads spoken of last winter in the *Independent* by Mr. Tilton have nearly all disappeared. The press throughout the State had prepared us in a measure for the change, but the look of what is far beyond average intelligence, thorough shrewd business appearance, was to us unexpected."

A LETTER from Rome, giving a programme of the contemplated action of the Ecumenical Council, says: The excommunication levelled against all actors and actresses, by which they were denied even a Christian burial and the offices of the Church for themselves and their families, on their deathbed, will be removed by a formal act, although for a century it has been a dead letter. On the contrary, the anathema on duelists, whether principals or seconds, will be solemnly pronounced.

An Invaluable Document.

We have received from the reliable and well known real estate agents and dealers, Messrs. Croft & Phillips, 139 Fourth avenue, No. 1 of Volume IV, of the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." Hereafter this very valuable publication will be issued monthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore. It is designed for gratuitous circulation and is justly regarded as the standard reference of all persons interested in the sale or purchase of real estate. We conceive the idea of advertising property of any description through its pages to be a grand one as no better avenue for reaching the parties wanted could possibly be selected. The publication will be supplied free of cost to any person ordering it, or can be obtained at the office of the publishers. Messrs. Croft and Phillips are gentlemen with whom we have had large business experience, and we can commend them to our friends as high toned, honorable and fair dealing gentlemen, with whom it is a great pleasure to have dealings.

Spasms in Children

Are most frequently caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge will expel them immediately. TThs*

Horace Greeley on Farming.

Mr. Greeley purposes to write a series of essays on Farming, to be published each week during 1870, in THE TRIBUNE. The essays will all appear in the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of THE TRIBUNE. He means to demonstrate that Agriculture in the future is certain to be very different from what it has been in the past, and hopes to embody words of cheer as well as hints for guidance to the future farmers of our country. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of January 5 contained the first essay.

Do not Neglect

A slight cough, it may end in consumption. C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam will relieve you. TThs*

Diseases of the Scalp

Produce gray hair and baldness!
The use of
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer
Will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.
Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
MWF

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoeia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

1847. 1870.

Joseph Woodwell & Co.

JOSEPH WOODWELL. WM. K. WOODWELL. JOSEPH R. WOODWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE.

In addition to a very full and well assorted Stock of Hardware, keep the following

SPECIALTIES.

Morse Twist Drills, Reamers and Chucks.
Ornamental Wood, Mouldings, Carved Handles.
Carvers' Tools, Moulders' Tools.
Porcelain Pew Numbers, Plates and Ornamental Knobs.
Harris Paint Mills.
Washoe Picks and Mattocks.
Weather Vanes.
Auburn Files and Rasps.
Ship Augers and Car Bitts.

COR. SECOND AVE. AND WOOD STREET
TThs* PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

CURE

Diseases of the Kidneys,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
Diseases of the Bladder,
Diseases of the Bladder,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Pains in the Back,
Pains in the Back,
Pains in the Loins,
Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,
Emaciation and General Debility.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

For sale by all Druggists and by the Proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.
Cor. of Wood street and Second avenue,
d* PITTSBURGH.

Woolen Druggets

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

BORDERED SQUARES,

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.

Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton.

At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
d*

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD, COUPONS,

Bonds and Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY........President.
W. VANKIRK........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr........Cashier.
d*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, Pa., the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, January 27th, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately belonging to James Giffin, dec'd., situated in Cecil township, in said county, adjoining lands of Samuel McPherson, Esq., McDowell Park, Benjamin Hickman and others. The improvements are a good Brick Dwelling House containing six rooms and a cellar, Tenant House, Barn, Good Stabling, and other necessary out-buildings. Said farm contains

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES,

more or less, has sufficient timber, is well watered, of strong limestone soil, under a high state of cultivation, within a few rods of mill and school, convenient to churches, situated on the Pittsburgh and Washington turnpike, four miles from Canonsburg, and fourteen from Pittsburgh, and one and one-fourth miles from the Chartiers Valley Railroad. Altogether, it is one of the most desirable farms in Washington county.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. S. ELLIOTT,
J. G. DICKSON,
Executors.

IRON WORKS TO RENT.

If any person or persons desire to rent and have the use for a number of years of very valuable Iron Works, favorably located, and believed, if properly carried on and developed, to be worth fully half a million of dollars, will call on or write to the President of the First National Bank, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., or the President of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Penn'a, they will be referred by either of them to persons who can and will be able to accommodate them on reasonable terms.

The property referred to is located in said county of Blair and consists of a Furnace, Forge, Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, now in working order, with from 5,000 to 6,000 acres of wood and farm land; the right to take as much as can be used at one Furnace of the very best quality of Hematite Ore, all of a very large vein, (if not several veins) twelve miles long of the best quality of Fossil Ore, easily worked and transported, containing millions of tons, with the right to take the necessary wood, &c., to be used in mining it, &c. Part of this property is located on the connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all near to it.

The persons owning this property might and are disposed to rent it for a certain number of years on quite fair terms, if they can obtain a fair rent for it, as it does not suit them to fully develop and carry it on at present.

MINNESOTA LANDS FOR SALE—ONE Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land, partly within and partly adjoining, the city limits of Stillwater, Minnesota. Three Hundred and Sixty Acres adjoining Chengwatana, county seat of Pine county, Minnesota, and Eighty Acres of Mineral Land, near Superior City, Wisconsin. The above property is very valuable. For particulars inquire of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
d*

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET GOODS.

Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of CATHERINE SKITER, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment without delay to me, at McKeesport.

GEORGE SNYDER, Administrator.